

A BRIEF
HISTORY
OF THE
Pious and Glorious
LIFE and ACTIONS
OF THE
Most Illustrious Princess,

MARY

Queen of England, Scotland,
France, and Ireland, &c.

CONTAINING

The most Memorable Things, and Matters,
relating to Her Royal Self, &c. from Her
FIRST coming to the Crown, until
Her ever to be Lamented DEATH, on
the 28th. of December, 1694.

Faithfully Done by J. S.

The Second Edition.

LONDON, Printed for John Griffiths, in
Bishopsgate-street, 1695.

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to Order
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CONTAINING

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which have been performed in her
Life and Death
the year of 1694

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of the Second Edition

LONDON: Printed for J. S.
at the Sign of the Gun
in St. Dunstons Church-yard

TO THE

READER

WHEN we undertake
to illustrate a Subject ought
to strike us not only with awe
and reverence, but make us
Consider, in the most serious
manner, how we proceed in it,
when indeed, the most Cele-
brated Pens in Europe may come
short of the Worth and Labour
of so Pious and Renowned a
Prince, whose Fame may be
said to have Travelled with the
Sun, and whose Virtues will
stand a living Monument to all
Ages.

To the Reader.

When Tombs of Marble,
and stately Pyramids are Eaten
by time, or crumbled into Ru-
ins. Her Repown shall be fresh
in the minds of Men whilst the
world lasts and then passing
beyond Time shall have Eter-
nity in store; till then like a
Guiding Star, Her Great Exam-
ple may Direct our Lives in
Ways of Piety, and be held
Truely to Deserve that Part of
Her Royal Title, that Stiled Her
Defender of the Faith.

THAT She was the Best of
Queens the Mourning Nations
Tears do sadly exprets in Her
Loss: And the Royal Sorrow
of a Grieving Monarch, declares
Her the Best of Wives. There-
fore as her worth was exceeding
great, so her loss is unexpressible
to us, though to Her, past all
Perad-

To the Reader.

Peradventure, the Gain is as
Excellent and Glorious, in a
happy State, as Changing an
Earthly, for a Heavenly Crown
can render it.

BUT to come some what
nearer to the purpose of our in-
tended History. The Reader
may find in it, all that is Excel-
lent and worthy in the Person
and Character of a *Queen*, who
made it her endeavour, through
the Series of her Life, to give a
worthy Example to her People,
and leave a Fame behind Her,
of being her Sex's Glory and
Wonder; Who like the Re-
nowned *Elizabeth*, Industiously
laboured for the Nations Good,
especially in the support and en-
couragement of that best part
of Government, which procures

To the Reader.

Gods Favours and Blessings on
all the other parts, *viz.* *The true
Religion in the Purity of Worship,*
as She found it Established, and
had persevered in from her In-
fancy: Rejoycing only in do-
ing good, and promoting those
that made Piety their brightest
Ornament: So that Her Pallace
seem'd a Temple, where Virtue
& unfeigned Devotion flourish-
ed: Her Closet a place fit for
Angels to visit and admire, with
Holy Joy & Respect: Insomuch
that Her Actions leave no room
for Flattery, being all Centered
in that Merit which Transcends
the meanness that might at-
tend on other Women, and
flow from Mercenary Pens, to
set them off with borrowed
Luster.

BUT

To the Reader.

BUT not to Detain you longer, from that which may prove yet more pleasing to all True *English* Minds, we shall only add, That what is Inserted in this small Volumn, is Grounded upon the most Exact and Certain Truths, Carefully Collected and Comprized in a Method suitable to so Illustrious a Theme, By

READER,

Your Humble

Servant,

J. S.

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W

HEN with our Pens

we approach *Majesty*

and Undertake to

Write the Actions of Illustrious

Persons, who Deservedly Command

a Character suitable to their Great-

ness, we ought to move with such

Gaution and Care, that Haste and

Unadvisedness will not permit of.

There is a kind of Veneration due

and therefore the *Ballance* ought to be

As *posited*

possessed with all the justice and evenness imaginable; or like those that raise a stately Fabrick, lay a Foundation suitable to the intended Superstructure, be express'd in such Words and Truths, as may put *Gainsayers to Silence*, or *Convince Prejudiced Persons* (if any such there be) of their Errors: And if ever a Deserving History of a Sublime Nature press the Pens of Men, to Celebrate a Memory worthy to be Character'd in Gold and Crown'd with Stars, we here (though in Sorrow for the Worlds Inestimable loss) have found it; and with humble submission approach with Willingness, however Weak and Deficient our Endeavours may prove; and Labour to Pay a Tribute due to one, whose High Deserts and Wonderous Excellencies, express themselves in a liveliness beyond the Eloquence of the smoothest Oratory, or the frame of words can utter: Though Tears of Grief, after such a Loss, would let them flow
with

with all the sweetest Rhetoricians
our Model and Contrivance.

Tell Queen I That every Name
given to pass our thoughts, doth let
them like expanded Gold: But when
with that Name, Her Virtues are
consider'd: we find them boundless
unanimately: and our selves at a
loss to bring them to Count in num-
berable expressions. But to proceed,
and Tell of Great Princess: In 1558
the Joy of Three Kingdoms, and
the Peoples Blessing, Descended by
the Fathers Side, from a long Race
of Princes, that Tied the British
Scepter's Memorable in History for
great Actions; and Centuried at
Home and Abroad. She was Eldest
Daughter to the late King James
by his first Wife the Duchess of
Bourbon: Daughtress to the Earl of Char-
lottes. She was Born at the Royal
Palace of St James's, on the 19th
of April, 1558. When the Nations
Joy was such that an Extraordinary
Light, for the Settlement and Im-
provement

episcopate of the infant under the Base Government of the Rector King, (the King Charles the Second.) Which Joy was yet more Encouraged, by the Birth of an illustrious Princess; that in her Infancy gave Hopes of those Great and Glorious things, that have been since manifested to the World. 1660
 THIS Happy News being soon spread through the three Kingdoms great were the Congratulations, and Joy, Bells Ringing every where, and Bonfires and Illuminations were in all Remarkable Places; and many Rich Presents, by the Nobles and Ladies at Court, were made to the Royal Infant.

AND She was Christened according to the Cerimonies of the Church of England; and, after her Royal Grandmother, Named Mary, Tended and Nursed she was with great care, in the most Royal manner. And as God gave her a Beautiful Shape and Countenance, to which were added,

Queen Mary.

A Possessors Winning Graces, when in
her Tenth Years, so he was pleas'd
to continue towards her, a Health-
ful Constitution of Body, for the
most part; and Endow'd her with
an (Ain and Lively) Understanding
above the Age of 10 Years.

BUT not to Insist upon her In-
fancy, when she was in her Cradle;
we find she was her Father's darling
of Education, but King Charles her
Uncle, (of blessed Memory) took
care she should be Educated in the
Protestant Religion, as is Established
in the Church of England. Which
Royal Care, suited extremely with
her own Inclination; and having Tutors
appointed to instruct her, in all that
is Good and Princely, so far as the
Capacity of her Years would admit
She was Grounded in that Religion
and those Virtues, that have rendered
Her a Blessing to these Nations,
and made her a Pattern to all suc-
ceeding Ages; and her Loss for
ever to be Deplor'd and Lamented

ETC

HER

The Life of

m HER Abbess of the Nunnery
 of Barking, who the (Greatest of
 the Nunnery) was very early im-
 bued with the heretick and
 was distant her self, but she was
 present with many others, and
 those Errors, by her Persecution
 and Favour, till at last
 she was made a Nun, and she
 did not only walk as a Nun, but
 she did shine as a Saint, she
 did shine in all Opportunities
 and solemn Occasions that Oc-
 casion'd, and was especially At-
 tentive to the Prayers and Sermons,
 and very fervent in her Devotion:
 Heeding little the Passions and Plea-
 sures that there were at Height in the
 Court. And though she was at the
 of Gratitude, and the Station of O-
 minency, yet she served her self
 with that Countess Obliging Mo-
 desty, towards her Inferiours, as
 would have place in their Hearts,
 that could not be taken up by any o-
 ther, and she was so
 over to be Deposed and I am sure
 HER

THIS

THIS Early Sprouting of Ho-
ty, in the bell of Princess, was
only as a *Prophoso* or Forerunner of
an enlargement of Excellent things;
as the *Eastern* Streaks of Light,
foretelling the Rising of the Sun, to
Refresh the World with kindly
Heat, and tenderly Gilded Leav-
els, in its Fragrance and Fruitful-
ness.

THESE Considerations made *Queen*
Catharine, her Royal *Leet*, Highly
Love and Esteem her, as a Jewel in
Naw, admiring her *Grav* (tho' she
differed from her in Opinion, as *St*
Rowland); And indeed, seeing King
Charles had not any issue by his
Queen, the Eyes of the Nation were
upon this Illustrious Princess, as a
rising Branch, proceeding from the
Royal Stem, Under whose Shading
Protection, we have some Years
sat Secure, till our Grief Distur-
bed us; by HER Changing this
Life, for One more Glorious.

H E R

HER Charity, even in Her tender Years, was not only great to the Poor, in hard and necessitous times, but she stirred up others, by her Incitements, to Imitate her *Flow Example*, which is so great an Ornament to the Christian Religion; and Studied how she might best Dispose of her Royal Bounties, to those that stood most in need of them. Calling Enquiry to be made for Poor, Decay'd House-keepers, and such Orphans, as were by the Death of their Parents, expos'd to a desperate Fortune; and to these her seasonsble Relief came. Which made the Souls of the *Hungry* Bless her; and sent up Prayers to Almighty God for so Worthy a Benefactress.

WHEN she was about Nine Years of Age, when the first Afflicting Sorrow came near her Heart, for the Death of her Illustrious Mother, the Dutchess of York: Who after a long Indisposition, at her Pallace of St. James's, in the County of Middlesex

disen, Dyed on the 3rd of May
Greatly Lamented of the whole
Nation, but especially of this Pi-
ous Princess, for the Loss of so
kind and Indigent a Mother:
And indeed, this Great Dutchess,
was a happy Providence to these
Kingdoms, whose Fruitful Womb
Bless us with Two Protestant
Princesses, Matchless for Piety and
Virtue, and those Excellent Gra-
ces that Adorn the Sex. To one
of which, next to God, and our
Gracious Sovereign, we are be-
holden for our Preservation,
from an Inundation of many Mi-
series that Threaten'd us, from a
Party that have all along in-
burr'd to Undermine the Estab-
lished Church and Government.

THE Court upon the Death of
this Great Lady, went into Deep
Mourning, and the Royal Solemn
Funerals performed with all the
Decency, and Solemn Pomp that
suited

tailed her High Degree, after she
had brought into the World Three
Princes, and Three Princesses.

I. Charles Her First Son, whose
was Created Duke of Cambridge,
Born the First of January, 1660.
Who Dyed at Richmond the sixth
of June, 1667.

II. The Prince of Wales, afterward
Our Gracious Queen, the Principal
Subject of this History, the Time
and Place of whose Birth is alre-
ady mentioned.

III. A Second Son, Born on the
tenth of January, 1663, and Chris-
tened James on the 22d of the same
Month, and Created Duke of Ro-
land. Who Dyed at St. James's the
22nd of May, 1667.

IV. Of a Third Son, on July the
4th 1667.

V. Of a Second Daughter, on the
tenth of January 1668. Who
was in the lap of that Month
Christened Henrietta, and Dyed, at
St.

St. James's, on the 15th of November, 1669.

VI. Of another Daughter, afterwards Named *Ann*, now her Royal Highness, the Princess of Denmark.

AND here though we take a Sad and Melancholy Survey of the Loss of so many Princes, &c. in their Infancy, yet God was abundantly Merciful, in preserving the Glory and Lustre of the Royal Family, to make the Nation Amends, for those Happy Souls he had so timely taken to himself, from a Troublesome World, to a more happy State, in joys that far Transcend the Value of all Earthly Crowns.

FROM this sadness that Afflicted the Spirits of a Young Princess that she might be averted, and draw in Comforts to cheer and Enliven her Drooping Spirits, she was profest at *Daven* *Mosque* and *Bath*, held at Court: so soon as the time of the General Mourning was conveniently.

veniently over, and would Decently admit of Mirth to Dissipate the Clouds of Sadness that hung about it. And not long after, the Duke upon the Loss of his Dutchess, be thought himself of a Second Marriage, and Pitched upon Mary, the Daughter of Modena's Daughter, which Match was opposed by the Parliament then sitting. Yet, notwithstanding all their Endeavours to avert it, and place his mind on a Protestant Princess, the Marriage by Proxy was concluded, and on the 21st of November 1673, She and her Mother Arrived at Dover, On Board the Ship appointed for their Equipage, and soon after the Marriage was solemnized, with little pomp, because it seemed little pleasing to the Nation.

THE Illustrious Princess MARYS Resolutions on this Match, we do not undertake to Determine; tho' we cannot think, a Lady of a contrary Religion, and different Interest,

terest, could be much pleasing to Her, yet such was Her Generous Temper, that she chose rather to keep her thoughts in the Sacred Cabinet of her Pious Breast, than to utter them; and when on the 10th of January, 1673. the New Dutchess was brought to Bed of a Daughter, at St. James's; at the Splendid Christning of this Infant, the Princess Mary, and her Sister, the Princess Ann, stood Godmothers, and the Duke of Devonmouth Godfather. The Child was Christned, Catharina Laura, but Lived not any Considerable time after.

AND now our Pious Princess, considering the Institutions of the Church she was Baptised into, and that after being Baptised, Confirmation, when we come to more Mature Years, is requisite; She and the Lady Ann were Confirmed at Whitehall, by the Dean of the Chapel, with the usual Ceremonies, and all

all the Devotions that is appointed
 on so Solemn Occasion: 124
 K. N. G. Charles soon after this
 desired: nor prefer his Illustrious
 Niece to *Jerusalem* Priests, for the
 security of our Religion, and the
 welfare of the Kingdom, seeing he
 had no Illimble *Dona* *Castro* and his
 Queen: Refusing all offers pitch'd
 upon the Illustrious Son of *George*
 A Prince Descended from one of
 the Greatest and Noblest Houses
 in Europe; whose Ancestors have
 Signalized their Constancy and Cou-
 rage like *Heroes* and *Worshippers*; and
 thereby Riveted their Names to E-
 ternity, leaving a Grateful Memo-
 ry to all Posterity; as being the
Liberators of the Oppressed, and the
 often Constainers of the Peace of
Europe: Setting the most Thriving
 and Prosperous State in the World;
 and what is more, Maintained it
 from its Infancy, against Opposers.
 But, as if all their Virtues and Cou-
 rage had Centered in this Prince (our
 now

now that God our Sovereign, the
Wonders he has done, Comprise,
and in a higher measure do extend
their many Great Exploits. But
to come nearer to our purpose,
this Fair and Virtuous Princess
having been seen by this Illustrious
Prince, when he was in England, on
Visit to his Royal Relations, Landing
on the year of 1558. So much
Virtue and Innocent Goodness, no
doubt made some impressions on his
Royal Mind, to Consider, and to
think her above all other Princesses;
his former ones were not Obliterated,
by the space of time, that inter-
ven'd between that and the happy
Joining of Their Hands, in the Sa-
cred Marriage Ties, which brought
so great a Blessing to these King-
doms, and to show what high Val-
ues the Nation had in this late
Princess, whose Virtues early En-
riched, and whose Fame was Loud
in Courts and Camps, for British
Coun-

Condu& Councils and Moral Deeds
 THE Dr. *Dr. Hoby* and *Capt. O*
Malverney continued of *Nicholas*
Dr. (after his Arrival, and having
 been Cared by the Court, and
 Obliged with all the Splendid Enter-
 tainment it could afford) Waited
 upon him, and Welcomed him to
 England, and on the 20th of *De-*
cember he did them the Honour
 to Dine with them at *Drapers Hall*,
 where he was highly Congratulated,
 and Splendidly Entertained, and by
 the Shouts and Acclamations of the
 people, the *City* *Genius* seem'd them
 to bend to him as a Fortunate pre-
 sage of the deliverance she might
 expect from him in her greatest de-
 stresses; and after found it Ac-
 complished. *W. J. H. O. R. T. M. L. B. R.*
 THE City having expressed their
 Joy to be honoured in the presence
 of so illustrious a Prince of the Royal
 Society, the University of *Oxford*
 (the Seat of Learning, and
 Fortuna Education, from whence
 chiefly

chiefly streams those Pious *Pastors* of the Church, that by their unwearied endeavours, make Religion Flourish among us) was graced by his presence. For going from the Court to Windsor, he took his way from thence to Oxford, and was received by the Heads of the Colledges in their Formalities, and being highly Treated took a view of all that is Rare & Curious, in that Antient City. And was pleased (as a mark of the Satisfaction he received) to accept of a Degree; and so returning to London, on the 23^d of December, he there kept his *Christmas*, in the highest Splendor the Court was capable of performing it. And on the 13th of February took his leave of the King, Duke, and Princesses, in order to his Return for Holland, where he happily Arriv'd with a Fair Wind in Few Days. Where He was Congratulated upon his Return by the States-General, and Chief Nobility & Gentry of his Nation

AS we have before hinted, after this happy interview and another, King Charles bending his mind to bring about a Match which might prove Grateful to the greatest part of *Christendom*, he sent Divers *English* Noblemen to invite the Prince over a third time, who found him in arms amidst his Victories, repelling the *Army* of the Invader, and Disturber of his Country.

AND having Delivered their Welcome Message, he finding without great Disadvantage, he could not Oblige the *French* to a Battle, he drew near with his *Army* to *Brussels*, and leaving the Charge of it (after necessary Orders were given to *Count Waldeck*, went to the *Hague* and having received the thanks of the *States*, for his Prudent Conduct of their *Army*, he Embarked for *England*, with those Nobles, that had attended him by the King's Order, and Divers of his own Nation, in the *Yatches* that were sent

sent to attend him, with three *Men* of War, and a Squadron of *Dutch Ships*. Ordered him by the *States*, commanded by *Admiral Everfson*.

SETTING out with a Prosperous Gale, they Arrived at *Harwich* on the 19th of *October*, 1657. Where the *Duke of Alhermarle*, sent by the *King* to that intent, waited on him to Congratulate his Arival; as did Divers of the *Kings* Coaches. And so he proceeded to *Ipswich*, where the *King* and *Duke*, attended with a Splendid Train of Nobility, received him; and Congratulated, not only his Arival, but Glorious Succelles abroad. And so in the most Magnificent Manner, they proceeded to *London*; and was received at *Witball*, with unexpressable demonstrations of Joy; and had the pleasure again, to see the fairest Flower in *Englands* Garden, which now appeared more Beautiful and Lovely no doubt, not on-

ly by reason of her Maturer Years, but because Heaven had Destin'd her to be his *Royal Consort*; to make him a partner in so Faithful and Transcendant Love, that exceeded what before or since has been known or exempl'd on Earth.

N O sooner was this intended Match spread abroad by Fame, but the Nations joy swelled to an unexpressable height, and over-flowed the Bounds of Moderation: The willing and wishing people, thought time moved too slow, till the happy day of it's appointed Consumation Dawn'd, to Bless the Land with it's Welcome Light.

THE King on the First of November, having declared his intentions to the Council, the Lords were extremely pleased and satisfied with them, as well in the Merits of so Worthy and Just a Prince, as in the security they expected (from so agreeable a Marriage) of the Pro-

testants

testant Religion. And to testify how well they resented it, delayed not to go in a Body, and Congratulate the *Princess*, upon the happy occasion of her being about to enter into a state of *Matrimony*, with so *Illustrious* a *Husband*: As by their Example did most of the *Nobility* of *England*, and *Ministers of State*. Declaring the high Satisfaction they conceived in it, and expected from it, who had very Gracious and Obliging Returns of Thanks for their Kindness, and good opinion of it, and meaning towards her.

ALL things being agreed on, in order to this *Blessed Union*: The Prince by *Express*, sent the *States-General* of the *United Provinces*, an account of his Proceedings, the Substance of it being to this purpose, *Viz.*

THAT in Consideration it had been their Earnest Desires, and Request to him, to see him Married, when he had well Weighed the Reasons that in-

duced them to it, in a Conformity to their Wishes and Desires; and the Tranquility of their State; he had conceived he could not do better, than to Address himself to the Princess MARY, Eldest Daughter to the Duke of York: That he had made it his Request to have her in Marriage, both of the KING and the DUKE, who had not Refused, but Consented to his Request, and Proposals; and therefore thought it requisite to give their Lordships an Account of it; expecting, in Return, their speedy Approbation; that he might the sooner Return to them, &c.

THEY had no sooner received this Advice, with the Highest satisfaction imaginable, but they immediately Assembled to Consult about, and consider the weighty reasons that obliged the Prince to make so agreeable a choice, to render them happy, in placing his affections on the most Virtuous and Celebrated Princess in Europe; approving it with

with Congratulation and Joy, and made the high satisfaction they conceived known by a publick *Edict* Declaring their good opinion and esteem of so great an Alliance promising not only to respect, but to observe it to the utmost: And further to testify their consent, they sent their *Approbation*, on the Fourth of *November*, to the Prince.

THINGS being Happily brought to this pass, and all matters being prepared for the Celebration of the Marriage, it was performed the Day the *States Approbation* Arrived, being the *Princes Birth-Day*: The *Bishop of London* Tying this happy Knot of *Wedlock*, according to the appointed Rites and Ceremonies of the Church of England, the King presenting the Royal Bride,

THE News of this Union was sounded aloud through the Three Kingdoms, by Ringing of Bells, and Joyful Acclamations of the People; with Bonfires and other Illuminations

tions: The Gentry and Nobility giving very plentifully to the Poor. And the Royal Pair received the Congratulations of the most Eminent Persons of the Nation; having been before entertained in the City, at the *Annual Investiture* of the *Lord Mayor*, on his being Sworn before the *Barrons* of the *Exchequer* at *Westminster*. Divers Congratulatory Poems were made by the best hands, illustrating upon a Subject that was before very Glorious in the Eyes of the People.

AFTER some Days spent at Court, in Feasting and Royal Treatments, as Balls and Musick, and Songs of Trumpp; having farther received the Complements of the Nobility, and Chief Ministers of State, the Royal Pair, on the 29th, intending for *Holland*, took their leave, attended with a Train of Noblemen and Ladies, Embarquing in the Yatches, and waited on by divers Men of War, ordered to that purpose,

purpose, sailed with a Prosperous Gail, and Landed at *Ter-Hyde*, passing from thence to *Hounsluyr-Dike*, where they continued for some time, and received private visits, till matters could be prepared for a Reception suitable to their Characters at the *Hague*.

THINGS being prepared in the most Splendid manner, upon their Approach they were met by divers Nobles; and found the *Bridge* Crowned with *Garlands*, and twelve Companys of *Burghers* drawn up in Arms, ranged in Order to receive them. The People every where expressing the highest Satisfaction imaginable, in their General Acclamations and Shouts of Joy; and upon the passage of the *Bridge*, they were met by Twenty-Four *Virgins* Singing Songs of Joy and Triumph, suitable to the occasion; who going before the *Cavalcade*, strowed the way with fragrant *Herbs and Flowers*; and on their approaching to the
Town

Town-House, they found a *Triumphal Arch*, fixed very Magnificent, with *Land-Ships*, and *Sylvian Scenes*. Two Hands on the top, Clasp-
 ing each other, *Hieroglyphically* signifying *Amity*: And over the *Market-place*, in the *High-street*, another *Arch* was Erected, with *Devices*, and a *Motto* so suitable to that occasion. During this Entrance, the *Burgbers* made divers *Volly's* of Shot, and the Loud *Thunderings* of the *Cannon*, spread their *Welcome* yet wider, the *Congress* being very great and numerous. To be Spectators of this Blessing.

T H E R E were likewise divers Curious *Fire-works*, imitating *Fountains* and *Trees of Fire*, *Golden-Hair*, *Stars* and *Ciphers of Flame*. At Night the Streets were Illuminated, and bonfires blazed in all the noted *Towns* of the *Provinces*; and the *Entertainments* were very Splendid and Magnificent.

The French continuing their unjust
 Encroachment.

encroachment, King Charles upon this Alliance, dispatch'd his *Commission*, Impowring the Lord *Hyde*, his Ambassador at the *Hague*, to make and confirm a strict Alliance with the *States-General*, Mutually to Assist, Secure by, and Defend each other, till they should Oblige the *French King* to reason, by putting a Stop and Boundard to his Ambitious Designs; and the Parliament of *England* at that time, declar'd very earnest in the business; offering to raise divers great Sums of Money, for promoting this affair; & for the recovering Satisfaction for injuries done, by such means as should be thought most Expedient, and Agreeable; for which the King sent the Lord *Montague* his Ambassador to *France*, to press for a speedy Restitution of such places as were taken, and Detain'd from his *Confederates* and *Allies*. When upon the triflings and delays of that Court, to come to any result as to the Satisfaction Demanded,

An Army was raised, and the King of *England* recalled his Forces, that were in the *French* Service, who were partly sent home, but without any payment of their Arrears, which was very considerable: And so early an effect had this Happy Marriage, in the Alliance it made with *England*, that the *French* King was in a great Measure put to a stand how to proceed: The Duke of *Monmouth* being sent over with about 3000 *English*, Horse and Foot, the Prince by these and other Auxiliary Troops, gave a great Defeat to the Duke of *Luxemburg*, who Commanded the *French* Army, near *Mons* in *Hannaut*; soon after which he had News, that Pursuant to a former Treaty set on Foot, a Peace was Concluded between the States General of the *United* Provinces, and the Crown of *France*; upon the latter delivering several Towns, that he had, with great Expence of Blood and
Treasure,

Treasure, taken from the Former : So the War by this means being at an End on this side, he returned to the *Hague*, where he was received by the People with the usual Joy, but by his *Illustrious Princess*, with what is inexpressible ; seeing his precious Life had been Protected by Providence, in so eminent a danger, as his Royal Person was expos'd to : For in the Fight, a *French* Captain being in full Career to charge him at a disadvantage *Monsieur Overkill*, in a happy moment, Shot that Enemy, who was Reaching at the most Pretious Life in the World ; for which good service, as a grateful acknowledgment, the *States* presented him with a *Sword*, whose *Hilt* was *Mossy Gold* ; a *Golden* Pair of *Horse-Buckles*, and a *Pair* of *Pistols* Inlaid with *Gold*. And thus we see, this Happy Union in a great Measure, brought very early, an unexpected *Peace*, to the *Warring Nations*.

THE

THE French King having made a Peace with the States-General, it was not long after the Rest of the Confederates accorded the like: So that the Prince retired from the toils of War, had now again the Princess's Company and Conversation, which was so Winning and Attractive, that nothing but mighty affairs, where Fame and Glory call'd him forth, to stop the Impetuous Torrent, and Support a Tottering State, could have made so long a Separation or Distance.

AS for the Joy the Court conceived at this happy Return of a Prince, whose presence (like the Sun coming on this side the Equinoctial, to Revive the Earth with Vernal Rays of Kindly Heat, after it had been Bound in Icy Chains by the Winters Tyranny) which made them forget their former apprehension of Danger, and rendered them Airy and Lively, in hopes of many Happy Days, under such a Benign Influ-

Influence) it is beyond our Expression, and so we leave it to the Imagination of the Reader.

But this *Peace* to the Protestants, under the Jurisdiction of the *French King*, was not so Grateful, for that Restless Monarch, too Prone to Violence, having a cessation of *Arms* abroad, turned his *wonted cruelty* upon his own Subjects, of the Reformed Religion; though at his Accession to the throne, they had been the greatest sticklers for him, and the chiefest means that placed him there; but their Loyalty; nor all the protestations of a continued Fidelity, availed little, when it was resolved their Estates and Effects, should flow into his Coffers, by unjust ways.

UNDER pretence of having but one Religion in his Kingdom, he sent his *Dragoons*, and *Bald-Pated Priests*, into all the Provinces, to Convert them by *Plunder, Fire, Sword, Rack*, and many New Invented Tortures; the Sufferings of those

those poor people, being more than space will allow to be enumerated in this History; especially being somewhat Forreign to the intended subject matter. Let it suffice then that their Sufferings moved all the *Princes in Christendom* to pity, but their own, who ought to have had the greatest concern and compassion for them. The *Pope*, and we believe we might have said the *Turk*, Detested this Cruelty, that Ruined near 100000 Families, under the Specious pretence of Religion.

OF these distressed people, many Thousands fled to *England*, others to *Holland*, &c. Where they gave Her Highness, a new opportunity of Exercising her Virtuous Inclination, in the performance of Charitable Deeds, so Naturally Inherent to her goodness, by Disposition and tender Compassion to the Distressed: So that by her Liberal Example, others were incited and stirred up, in the Bowels of Commiseration,

feration, to relieve those Fugative People; who had left their Countrey, Estates, and Substance, for the Sake of a good Conscience; for would they have turned their backs upon that Religion they had received, and embraced the *Romish Idolatry* and *Superstitions*, they had been permitted to live in some quiet at home: but with what part of their Goods or Estates, those that were compelled to Apostatize, can by their severe treatment, or other usage, best Testify.

AND because, as may be supposed, their Highnesses Charity extended in a great measure to the Relief and Shelter, of these Poor Protestants. So much Monsieur was enraged, that contrary to the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, he in full Peace, and the height of Security, Commanded Monsieur *Abram*, Super-Intendant of *Provence*, to March 2000 Men into his Highnesses Principality of *Orange*; which was done under

under the Command of his Lieutenant General of *Languedock*; where he threw down the Walls of that City, Plunder'd the Inhabitants, and used divers Crueltys to make many of them turn *Roman-Catholicks*; but in that they could little prevail, yet for all the just complaints made by the *States General*, upon the occasion of this violation of the *Treaty*, at the Complaint of His *Highness* to them, of the wrong He and his Subjects had sustained, no satisfactory Answer could be Obtained; but the *French King* unjustly and ungenerously detains it, till a Juster Sword shall Reeve it from him, and put it again in the Hands of the Rightful Possessor.

THUS we see the different tempers of *Princes*; the one Labouring to Succour and Relieve the Subjects of his Enemy, flying to him for Refuge and Protection; whilst the other is only pleased with

with Violence and Oppression, Labouring to destroy his and his own Subjects. Let these Nations consider them in what a Fair *Line* their *Liberty* is fallen under the *Auspicious* Influence of so Mild and Gracious a *Prince*. When the Poor Distressed Subjects of *France*, Groan beneath the weight of a *Tyrant's* Burden, whose *Will* is his *Law*, whilst their *Lives* and *Estates* depend, in a manner, upon his pleasure.

WHilst nothing worse carry'd on in this manner, the *Princess* had cause of Sorrow, in the Surprising News she Received of the Death of her Uncle, King *Charles the Second*, who after Five or Six Days Indisposition, Dyed of a grievous *Apoplexie*, at *Whitehall*, *Fabruary* the *Sixth*, 1684. And although the setting of this Great and Prudent *Monarch*, gave her Father Accession to the *British* Throne, yet his Love and Tender

der Care of Her Welfare, and Prosperity, all along had made so deep an Impression in her Princely Heart, that it Melted her Eyes in Pains of unfeigned Tears, and threw a Cloud of Sadness over the Liveliness of her Active Spirits: Nor was her Royal Consort wanting, as in her Joys, so to share with her in her Grief. For never any Royal Pair were observed to Sympothize so nearly with each other, in the Passions of the Mind, as those illustrious Persons, which shewed the Quintessential perfection of Love, in its brightest Mirror. UPON this Sadness, as well that Court, as the Court of England, went into the deepest Mourning. And, on the 14th. of February, the Royal Corps, in a private Funeral, was Buried in King Henry the 8th's Chappell, in a Vault under the East End of the South-Isle. THE Prince, to divert his Melan-

lancholy on this sad occasion, I went to visit several Towns, to take a view how they stood in Repair, as to their Fortifications: Also to settle the Military Affairs. And upon Returning from *Houmslyr-dyke* to the *Hague*, gave Audience to divers Forreign Ministers. And having Visited some other Towns, He was Met at *Lee* by her Highness, where there were splended Entertainments, and Rejoycings. King James, after the Death of his Brother, having been Proclaim'd, and on the 23d of April, 1685, Crown'd at *Westminster*, sent the Marquess D^r *Alberville* his Ambassador to *Holland*; who, in December, had Audience of the Prince and States, whereupon they Adjourned till the Seventh of January.

IN the mean while, on the first of that Month, the Princess was Entertained with a show of curious Fire Works, like a Battel, Ranged in Four

Four Lines, and Fortified out with
several Batteries, in a very Lively
manner, expressing the Actions of
a Fight.

AN D now, King James having
declar'd himself a Roman Catholic
and upon the Defeat and Cutting off
the Duke of Monmouth in England
and the Earl of Argyll in Scotland
and gotten him a Standing Army
(though the Parliament design'd
should be Disbanded) things began
to run high, and Rome drove on Je-
huc-like, to gain her end. And after
a time, other practices failing, she
began openly to push at the Church
of England. Swarms of Priests, and
others of the Romish Order, daily
flocking into this Kingdom, like E-
gyptian Locusts. But Attempting
with the same boldness in Holland
and especially about the Prince
Court, notwithstanding the Inter-
cession that had been made on their
behalf, by some Ministers residing
there, the Court of Justice at the
Hague

Hague, by a Decree, Commanded them to Retire out of that Country, not any more to Return. Being Unhiv'd there, they, for the greatest part, Refunded on *England*: Where they were welcome to the Court, but not to the Generality of the People. Who seeing Affairs Sicken, and the Distemper they perceived in Government increase, began to wish for a Physician, to apply healing Medicines to the Disease, e're it grew Dangerous, and beyond all Cure.

AND among other Sinister practices, Managed and Suggested by Evil Counsellors and Priests, who bore the greatest Sway in the Court and Kingdom, they laid hold on the Pillars of the Established Church; and at one bold push, thrust Seven of the Bishops into Prison; and soon after, Baited them, at a Tryal, with (in a manner) Bear-garden treatment, only for Petitioning that they might not be forced to do what was contrary to their Oaths and Consciences.

THEN

1. **THE N** the Startled Nation, (oppressed with many grievous injuries) perceiving all that was Precious and Dear to it, going to be Swallow'd in an *Abiss* of Popery; and the many Miserys that usually attend a change of *Government* (and the Abolishing of the *Fundamental Laws & Religion*) began to stretch out her hand in earnest, for help and succour. And having cast her Eyes Languid about, at last stedfastly fixed them on an *Illustrious Prince, and Princess*, always compassionate to the Distressed; and to whom succeeding Generations are bound, for the so *Wonderful a deliverance* wrought in our Days.

THE Court party in *England*, had been Tampering, but in vain, to bring their *Highbnesses* to some agreeableness with their proceedings, as is Evident by the Answer, *Minbeer Fagel*, (that great *States-man*, *Pentionary* of *Holland*, and *West-Frieze-Land*) Returned to

to Mr. Stewart, who wrote to him, to have their Highnesses Opinion, or rather Approbation, about Liberty of Conscience, taking away the Penal Laws and Test, which was not done upon his own head as a private Person, but by Command. The which take briefly in these Words, *Viz.*

THAT their Highnesses have often Declared, as they more particularly did to the Marquis D. Alberville Ambassador Extraordinary from England, to the States-General: That it is their Opinion, that no Christian ought to be Persecuted for his Conscience, or Opinion in Religion; or be the worse used because he differs from the Publick Established Church, and Religion; and therefore they could be content, that even the Papists might be suffered to continue in their Religion, with as much Liberty, as is allowed them by the States of the United Provinces: And as for the Protestant Dissenters, their Highnesses

that our said Council, had the
 advantage of their entire Privilege
 for the full and free exercise of the
 Liberty, without any Tenth or Pen-
 alty, &c.

THAT their Highnesses, in case the
 King desired it, were willing to as-
 sure their willingness to consent to the
 confirming and setting this Liberty
 for as long as them; and were ready
 on the like desire, to consent to the repea-
 ling the Laws, which provided those Laws
 remain still in Force, and full Force
 whereby Roman-Catholics are ex-
 cluded both Houses of Parliament, out of
 all Employments, Ecclesiastical, Civil
 Military; and also all those other Laws
 which concern the Protestant Religion
 and secure it against the Attempts of
 the Roman-Catholics.

BUT that their Highnesses could not
 by any means agree to the repealing
 the Tests, or those Penal Laws, so
 much to the Security of the Protestant
 Religion.

Religion, since the Roman-Catholicks receive no more prejudice from those then that being excluded from Parliaments, or from Publick employments; and by them the Protestant Religion is shelter'd and cover'd, from all the designs of the Roman-Catholicks against it, or against the Publick safety; and that neither the Test nor those Laws, can be said to carry in them any Severity, upon the account of Conscience, they being only *Præsumptions* Qualifying Persons to be Members of Parliament, or of bearing Offices, by which they must declare themselves, before God and Man, to be Protestants: So that all this amounts to no more, than securing the Protestant Religion from any Prejudice it may receive, from Roman-Catholicks.

THAT their Highnesses have thought and still are of the Opinion, that more than this ought not to be required, or expected from them, since by this means of the Roman-Catholicks, and their
C 2 Posterity,

Posterity, would be always secured from every manner of Trouble in their Person, Estate, or in the exercise of their Religion: and that they ought to be satisfied with this, and not disquiet the Kingdom, because they are not admitted to sit in Parliament, or bear Publick Offices; or because those Laws, in which the Security of the Protestant Religion doth chiefly consist, are not repealed, by which they may be put in a condition to overturn it.

THAT their Highnesses believed likewise, that the Dissenters would be forever satisfied, when they should be forever covered from all danger of being disturbed or punished for the free exercise of their Religion, upon any pretence or condition of their Religion whatsoever, &c.

BY this means the good intentions of their Highnesses, to maintain and secure the Protestant Religion, being known to the Adverse Party, they began to take other measures,

measures and poised to fall in their Career, to push on our Miserys, that they not only run their Policy out of Breath, but themselves at last out of the Kingdom; for the chief Nobility and Gentry, seeing all at Stake, that the weighty affairs were managed by Priests and Jesuits, or such as for interest or prejudice, were no Friends to the Protestant Religion.

THEY Addressed themselves to their Ambassadors, to save a Country, in which they might justly claim so great an Interest.

TO this they gave an Attentive ear, saw us at the brink of Ruine, and came (as sent by Heaven, in a happy time, to prevent our falling in to it. For when those that were Labouring to overturn our Religion, Laws, &c. and Chain (at least) our Libertys much shorter, thought themselves sure of Gaining the Point, and that though their weak rea-

sons could not work any thing upon the Generality of the People, yet relying on that confidence, that mostly failed them, *etc.* That they were backed, and would be supported by a very considerable Army, which had been kept up in *Summer Campaigns*, several Years, at *Henslow-Hearth*, and in Winter-Quarters, so posted, that they might the better Awe the Nation: They found themselves on a sudden Deceived, and so overwhelmed with fears, that the Chain of all the measures they had long been Linking, with much Labour and Cost, instantly Snapt in sunder.

UPON News that the Prince was preparing to be our Deliverer, all that had been done by the *Court-Party* was untwisted, Charters were Surrendred, Justices, and other *Magistrates* and Officers that had been ousted to make room for *Roman Catholics*, restored, as also was *Magdalen College*, and the Bishop

Bishop of London's Suspension taken off. The Seven Bishops that had been imprisoned and Tried, were sent for to Court, and not only received into Favour, but Carressed and Advised withal. Father Peter the Jesuit, dissuaded the Council, and the King declared that he was willing that *Roman Catholics* should remain incapable to be Members of the *House of Commons*. On the wonderful Conversions of Fear! What the Prayers and Intreaties, of the Nobles, Bishops, and the desires of all the good Protestants in England could not do, the very name of their Highnesses preparation, brought to pass. But not to dwell too long on this matter.

THE Prince, whose actions are swift in Execution, as his purposes well grounded, delayed not, tho' it was in the dead of Winter, & his Fleet once put back into the Harbour, by contrary Winds, and suffer'd some little

little Damage, for being resolved on this great work, on the Fifth of November, (a Day whereon another great Deliverance happened to this Nation, and though long since, yet fresh in our minds) He came with his whole Fleet before *Torrey*, in the County of *Devon*, not having met with any opposition from the *English Fleet*, though he passed by within Cannon Shot, insomuch that this gave a Happy Preage, that God had Bow'd the Hearts of the People, to be at their *Highness's* devotion; and what more confirmed it was, when the first Men were put on Shoar, 2000 about 500, to put themselves in a posture for the better securing the Landing of the rest, so far were the Countrey people from flying their Habitations, or any consternation, that on the contrary, they came flocking to Welcome them on Shoar, bringing them a supply of such Provisions as they had; and when the

the Prince Landgrave such sweet
Shouts and Applauds, those cheere
Westward Coopers never Rang with
the like Melody.

THE Fleet consisting of 3300 Men
of War, Flyboats, Pinks, and Frigate
ships, and the Forces that attended,
1435, a great many of them being
Brandenburgers, Hess-Casselers, Swabian
&c. And with them diverse great
Commanders, also some English Nob-
lemen, and a great many others.

So that now the Nations Grin-
bends low, to Wplacant and Glad-
plement a Heroe, who brought their
Safety; for as well the Nobles, as the
there, came crowding in, and only at
Asaph was made, and not a Word; for
those who had boasted such mighty
things before, Fled and Scatter'd, at
the Attail Noise of his Drums and
Trumpets; that very Army on which
they had so much rely'd; coming, at
a great Measure over 100 Hundred
and

and to be brief, he with little or no effusion of Blood, (King James being retir'd) took a quiet possession of the Kingdom, amidst the loud shouts and acclamations of the People, being every where address'd, and congratulated.

THIS News flying into Holland, caus'd not only excess of Joy in the Princess, for the safety of her Illustrious Consort, whose great Undertaking, had Subjected Her Spirits to Doubts and Fears, of the Hazards that might attend such an Enterprize; but with her that whole Nation Sympathiz'd, by expressing the high Satisfaction they conceiv'd upon his Success and Prosperous Fortune. And when he had here, at the earnest request of the States, Assembled in Convention, taken the Administration of the Publick Affairs of Government into his Hands, after King James's leaving the Kingdom, and going to France, the Citizens of
London

London and Westminster, went in a great Body to the Parliament-House, where they delivered two Petitions, the Substance of them being to this effect, *Two Petitions of the Commons*

1st THAT the Commons Humbly and Earnestly desired, that His Most Illustrious Highness the Prince of Orange, might be speedily settled in the Throne, by whose Conduct, Courage, and Reputation, the Nation and Protestant Religion might be Secured and Defended, from its Enemies at home and abroad. That Ireland (which was then in Rebellion) might be rescued from its Deplorable condition; and so conclude the Kingdoms settled on a lasting Foundation and Security, in Peace, and Liberty.

UPON this, His Highness having been Complemented at the House, by all the Persons of Quality, that on purpose Resorted to the Court, and among others, their

Electoral Princess of Brandenburg,
 and She having made to the lat-
 ter, a very Splendid Entertainment;
 it was concluded here, that She
 should be sent for over, to be
 Partner in those Crowns, the Wis-
 dom of the Nation had concluded
 to lay at the Prince's Feet, to
 which she consenting: And be-
 ing on her Departure for England,
 the States of Holland, the States Ge-
 neral, the Courts of Justice, the
 Council of State, and the Colleges,
 either in Bodies, or by their Depu-
 ties, attended her, and made their
 Complements and Congratulations
 on the happy occasion; and in this
 the Foreign Ministers residing at
 Court had a Share, and the Persons
 of Quality of both Sexes. The
 Majestates made it their request,
 that the Burgers might wait on her
 in Arms, but she modestly refused
 it, as being too tedious a Cerimo-
 ny for the intended Expediency:
 However, the States of Holland
 Deputed

Deputed three of their Body to wait upon her, till she should be Embarked, and gave orders to the *Sieur d'Allernont*, with divers Men of War, to joyn Admiral *Howell*, who was provided with a Squadron, and several *Taibers*, to transport her for England.

THE people at her Departure, scarce restraining expressing their Sorrows in tears, that so much Virtue and Goodness had left their Shoar, to lurk another Land. They had seen her Worth, and Valued her at such a Rate, that though she went as it were in Triumph, to possess Crowns and Kingdoms, they Grudged to be Deprived of such a Blessing, or spare it to any other. Like the People of *Asiaticus*, when *Cornelia* the Wife of *Pompey* the Great, (to go with her Lord after the *Pharsalian War*,) left their Shoars, tho' in a different State and circumstance; they all crowded on the Rocks and Sands, and fixed their eager

eager eyes on the Ship. She was in-
till the distance had removed it
from their sight. For setting Sail
with a Breezy Wind, She soon
reached the Shore she was destin'd by
Providence to Grive with blessings,
where Her Welcome was Proclaim-
ed by the Guns from the Ships in
the Road, and from the Forts, and
after them, by the Ringing of Bells
and the Joyful Acclamations of the
People; and, as she came up the
River, the Tower, on which the
Royal Banner was displayed, made
London Scuffle in a Language of
Fire, breathed from its Thundring
Cannons, that its Beloved Darling
approach'd to Ground upon it great-
er advantages than it had long time
participated.

ON the 12th of February in the
Evening, the Princess Arrived at
White-hall, where she was received
according to her Royal Character
by the Nobles, and great Ladyes of
the

the Court; and by the Prince with all the Tender Endearments and Expressions of Kindness and Affection: The same Night she received the Compléments of the Nobility at Court, whilst the Streets every where Shined with Bonfires, and Illuminations, and the Bells chimed the Air into a stillness, by the Harmony of their desired Music: and to be brief; a general Joy spread it self through the Kingdom, for her presence, of which so long an absence had deprived it.

THE Lords and Commons, upon the Arrivall of the Princess, having had the consent of the Prince, and his Royal Consort, to accept of the Kingly dignity, delayed not in their Resolves, to have them Proclaim'd King and Queen, of England, France, and Ireland: Scotland being an Independent Kingdom, and not within the Jurisdiction of a Parliament of England. Whose Crown however,

However, was soon after presented by the States, in like manner of the Proceedings in which we shall have occasion to speak hereafter.

THE Resolves in Order to the Proclaiming, being on these considerations, That WILLIAM and MARY, Prince, and Princess of Orange, be Declared King & Queen of England, France, and Ireland, with all the Dominions and Dependencies thereto belonging, to hold the Crown and Royal Dignity of those Kingdoms and Dominions, during their Lives, and the Life of the Survivor of them; and that the Sole and full exercise of the Kingly Power be only in, and executed by his Highness, in the Name of Himself and the Princess, for the Term of their Lives, and after their Decease, the Crown and Dignity Royal, of the Kingdoms, and Dominions, to be left to the Heirs of the Body of the Princess, and for Default of such Issues, to the Princess Ann.

of

of Denmark, and the Heirs of her Body, and for Default of such Issue to the Heirs of the Body of the Prince.

AND then an Oath of Allegiance and Supremacy, was Enacted viz
I A. B. Do Sincerely Promise and Swear, that I will be Faithfull and bear True Allegiance to their Majesties King WILLIAM and Queen MARY. So Help me GOD.

I A. B. Do Sincerely Promise and Swear, that I do faith my Heart, Life, and Estate, to their Majesties, as Faithfull and Obedient Subjects, in that Princes, Excommunicated, or Deprived by the Pope, or any Authority of the See of Rome, may be Deposed or Annulled by their Subjects, or any other whatsoever. I do Declare that no Foreign Prince, Person, Prelate, State, or Potentate shall or ought to have, any Jurisdiction, Power,

or, Superiority, Prebominence, or Authority, Ecclesiastical or Spiritual, with in the Reader.

So Help me GOD.

THIS and other Proceedings, preceeding the Happy Proclaiming, the Wish of the Nation, Ensued; for the Officers at Arms, Sergeants at Arms, Trumpets, and others, whose Office it was to attend in this Important occasion, being in Readiness, by the Order of his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Earl-Marshal of England, at White-Hall-Gate, and Sir Thomas St-George, Garter, Principal King at Arms, receiving a Proclamation, was Ordered by the Lords forthwith to proclaim it: And York Herald, after the third sounding of the Trumpets, Proclaim'd it: Garter King at Arms, Reading it by periods, whilst he repeated in the presence of the Lords and Commons, and a Vast Number of Gentry, and others, who by their Acclamations

Queen Mary.

tions of Joy, expressed their high satisfaction in what was done, and so, in excellent order, they proceeded through *Temple-Bar*, and between the two *Temple-Gates*, made the like Proclamation, and twice more Repeated it, *Viz.* At *Wood-street-end* in *Chancery-side*; and before the *Royal-Exchange* in *Cornhill*; being in all these places concluded with Joyful Shouts and Acclamations; and soon after they were, with the same desire of a Willing People, Proclaimed in the Cities, and chief *Boroughs* and *Towns* of *England*, and in the *Dominion* of *Wales*, &c.

AND now our *Episcopate*, by their advancement to the *Royal Dignity*, must be changed. The King on the 25th of *February* for himself, and on the behalf of the Queen, was pleased to express to both *House*, in Answer to their Declaration, his high Satisfaction in what they had done, and Graciously Promi-

sed

sed them the utmost of his Care and Protection, for the Security and Preservation of their *Laws, Liberty, and Religion*, and was extremely willing to concur with them in any thing that might be for the Good and Advancement of the Kingdom and to do all that in him lay, to promote the Glory and Welfare of the Nation. And soon after the Lord Bishop of *London*, went with the Body of the *Clergy* of that City, to pay their Majesties an Humble Tender of their Duty and Fidelity, expressing the great Satisfaction they conceived upon Their Majesties Accession to the Throne; and being admitted to Kiss the King and Queens Hands, His Majesty at the same time giving them a Satisfactory Assurance, of his extraordinary Affection to the *Church of England*, and of his utmost Protection and Encouragement to them, concluding, *I assure you, you shall find it so, and may*

may depend upon it. And in this indeed, (as it is promised in Holy Writ.) we have found in the care and protection of a King & Queen, the truly Nursing Father, and Nursing Mother of the Church.

THE Convention resolved into a Free Parliament, an Act was passed Entituled an Act, for Removing and Preventing all Questions and Disputes, about the Assembling & Sitting of the Present Parliament; and Preparations were making for the Relief of the Oppressed Protestants in Ireland, whom the Irish Papists, countenanced by the Earl of Tyrconnel, who had declared for King James, Miserably Murthered, Plundered, and Harassed, in most parts of that Kingdom. But Scotland had got the upper-hand of those that stood out for the Abolished King: And in their Convention, upon the Receipt of a Letter from his Majesty of England, they, after a few Debates,

bates, declar'd the Throne Vacant, and soon after concluded to lay their Crown, as *England* had done, at the Feet of King *William*, and Queen *Mary*. That they should be Crowned King and Queen, of Scotland and the Crown, with an *Instrument*, to Regulate and Settle particulars Offered them.

WHILST the *Gent* of Scotland bowed thus low to the best of *Provinces*, a *Proclamation* was Issued out by the King and Queen, to inform the *Peers*, and such as claimed by tenure or offices, that the Solemnity of the *Coronation*, was to be performed on the 11th of *April*, 1689, and accordingly Magnificent Preparations were made against that happy day, and on the 9th of *April*, in Order to it, an *Act* passed, entitled, *An Act, for establishing the Coronation Oath*. The form of it being in the manner following *Viz.*

THE *Arch-Bishop* or *Bishop* shall say,

Say; Will you Solemnly Promise and Swear, to Govern the People of this Kingdom of England, and the Dominion thereto belonging, according to the Statutes in Parliament agree'd on, and the Laws and Customs of the same.

The King and Queen shall say; I Solemnly Promise so to do.

Arch-Bishop or Bishop, Will you to your Power, cause Law and Justice, in Mercy, to be Executed in all your Judgements?

King and Queen. I Will.

Arch-Bishop, or Bishop, Will you to the utmost of your Power, maintain the Law of God, the True Profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant reformed Religion, Established by Law: And will you preserve unto the Bishops & Clergy of this Realm, and unto Churches Committed to their Charge, all such Rights and Priviledges as by Law do or shall appertain to any of them?

King and Queen, All this I promise to do.

After this the King and Queen, laying

laying their hands on the *Holy Gospel*,
 shall say, these things which I have here
 before Promised, I will perform & keep.
 So Help me GOD.

AND by Virtue of the same *Act*,
 this Oath is to be Administred to
 the *Kings* and *Queens* that shall here-
 after Succeed to the Crown.

THE Nations Jubilee, (as we may
 rightly term it) being now come:
 The *King & Queen* came from *White-
 hall* to *Westminster*, whilst the *He-
 ralds*, and other Officers at Arms,
 were ordering the Proceedings, af-
 ter a little stay, about Eleven in the
 Morning, the whole Proceeding
 passed into the Great Hall, from
 the Lords-house and Painted-Cham-
 ber, at the upper-end whereof a
 Throne was erected, and on it Their
 Majesties took their Seats, under a
 Canopy of State, whilst the Mas-
 ter of the Jewel-House brought and
 presented the Swords to the Lord
High-Constable, viz. that of State,
 that

that called Curtens, and the Two-
Pointed Swords, in their proper
Order, who delivered them in the
same Order, to the Lords Great
Chamberlain, and he having drawn
them, presented them on the Ta-
ble, before the King and Queen,
as also the Spurs.

UPON this the Dean & Preben-
dary of *Walsingham*, brought and
Presented the *Crown*, and the other
Regalia in their proper manner. And
these again was deliver'd to those
whose Claim it was to bear them.

THINGS being thus Ordered,
the Proceeding pass'd from *Walsin-
gham Hall* to the *Abbey*, in Exche-
quer Order; where every one plac'd in
their Station and degree: Silence be-
ing made, the *Recognition* was begun
by the Lord Bishop of *London*, at
the end of which, there was a Gene-
ral Shout and Acclamation, Ex-
pressing a high Satisfaction among
the People. The King and Queen
then Offer'd, and the Noblemen that
carry'd

carried the Regina Offertory then
generally at the Mass, where to be
sung of : Then the Bishop of
St. Asaph and Bangor, Sung the Te
Deum after which the Communion
Service began. The Epistle was read
by the Bishop of Carlisle, and the Gos
pell by the Bishop of St. Asaph : After
this, the Nicene Creed was read, and
by this time the Bishop of Salisbury
being in the Palace, Presented an Ex
cellent Sermon on the occasion, from
these Words, &c.

THE GOD of Israel said, The
Rock of Israel Spoke to Me
and said, I will be over him, and
I will be his Father in the Fear of GOD.
And he shall be as the Light of the
Morning, when the Sun Rises, &
as a Morning without Clouds, &
the Tender Grass Springeth out of
the Earth by Clear Showers and
Rain. 2. Sam. 23. 3. 4.

TO which the Pious Queen, was
all

all the while observed to be very attentive. The Chorus of Prelates, and Bishops, with all the splendour of Pomp and Ceremony, could not divert her thoughts from the more serious Contemplation of holy things.

(But not to digress in the midst of this Ceremony.) The Sermon ended, their Majesties took the before-mentioned Oath, and *New Creation* being Sung, the Anointing Oyl consecrated, &c. Their Majesties were conducted to the Chairs placed on a Theatre, Disrobed of their Crimson Mantles, and solemnly Anointed; then presented with the Spurs and Sword, which were Offered up and Redeemed by the Right Honourable the Earl of Portland.

UPON this the King and Queen were Glad and Invested with the Imperial Robes, and the Orb delivered to them; and after that the Kings and Scepters, &c.

And about

About Four in the Afternoon, the
 Royal Dials were placed in
 their Halls, by the Lord Bishop of
 London, assisted by the Bishop of
 Rochester. Then the Trumpets Sounded,
 the Drums Beat; the Thunder-
 ing of the Great Guns with the
 Peoples Shouts Proclaimed the
 News. The Peers and Prelates
 thereupon put on their Crowns;
 and the BIBLE was presented to the
 King and Queen; after this they
 Kissed the Bishops, and then Tri-
 Deum was Sung, and thereupon
 they Ascended the Throne: The
 Archbishop and Bishops doing their
 Homage, and Kissed their Majesties
 Left Cheeks, and then the Tem-
 poral Peers did the like; whilst
 the Treasurer of the Household
 cast the Meddals among the People:
 And after this, began the Com-
 munion, and the King and Queen
 made their second Offering, and
 receiving the Holy Sacrament, they
 Entred in their Robes of State, to
 St.

St. Edmunds Chapel, where they were Divested of the Imperial Robes, and having Robes of Purple Furred put on them, they returned, with their Crowns on their Heads, in the same Order they came, the Pope and Pontiff, now Wearing their Gowns, and Entering the Great Hall at Westminster, a Royal Entertainment was provided, of all that is Rare and Costly, several Tables being Furnished out in the most Delicious manner, and Charles Duack Esq; Their Majesties Champion, between the First and Second Court, came Riding Completely Armed into the Hall, Conducted by the Lord High-Constable, and the Earl Marshal on Horse-back likewise, and his Challenge was Pronounced by Turk Mervauld, Vic.

A Person of what Degree, soever, High or Low, shall Deny, or Gain say, Our Sovereign Lord and Lady King William and Queen Mary, King and Queen of England, France,

and Ireland, Defenders of the Faith, to be Rightful King and Queen of England, or that they ought not to enjoy the Imperial Crown of the same. Here it was Champion, who said in English, and is a False Traitor, being ready in Person to Combat with him, and in this Quarrel will venture his Life against him, on what Day so ever he shall be appointed.

AFTER this their Majesties Royal Stiles were proclaimed in Latin & English, and every thing was performed with the exactest Order and Decency, concluding about Eight of the Clock, when Their Majesties returned to White-hall, and the rest of the Evening was spent in Bonfires, Ringing of Bells, and other demonstrations of Joy.

THIS happy Coronation Univerſed in the King and Queens being proclaimed in Scotland; for after the Scots had called the Pope to that purpose, in the Convention of that Kingdom, they assisted by the Magistrates,

Magistrates Lord-Burgess, and Council of the City of Edinburgh, went to the Market-Cross, where Lyon King at Arms, assisted by the Herald and Pursuivants, Proclaimed them King and Queen of Scotland, &c. The Trumpets Sounding and the Peoples Shoutings expressing the Joy conceived on this Occasion. And soon after they were proclaimed in all the Citys and principal Boroughs of that Kingdom.

ON the 18th of April 1689, the Sienr Shennottan Extraordinary Envoy from the Duke of Brandenburg, Complement their Majesties in his first Audience, upon their Accession to the Throne. Nor was the Scots Nation slow in presenting their Crown. The States Deputing the Earl of Argyle, Sir James Montgomery and Sir John Dalrymple their Commissioners to that purpose. At the same time causing a Day of Thanksgiving to be set apart for their

their Deliverance from Popery, &c.

ON the 11th of May, the Scots Commissioners waited on the King and Queen in the Banqueting-Hall, at White-Hall, and presented a Letter from the Estates of Scotland, and after that an Instrument of Government, then a Writing containing divers Grievances, which they humbly Prayed might be Redressed upon the Reading of which, His Majesty was pleased to Return this Gracious and Satisfactory Answer, *Viz.*

WHEN I Engaged in this Undertaking, I had particular Regard and Consideration for the Kingdom of Scotland, and therefore I did Emit a Declaration in Relation to that as well as this Kingdom, which I intend to make Good and Effectual to them. I take it very kindly that Scotland hath Expressed so much Confidence in, and Affection to me. They shall find me willing to Assist them in

in every thing that concerns the Welfare and Interest of that Kingdom, for making what Laws shall be Necessary for the Security of their Religion, Property, and Liberty, and to ease them of what may be Justly Grievous to them.

THE Coronation Oath was hereupon Tendered to Their Majesties, the Earl of Argyll as chief Commissioner Reading it by periods, and the King and Queen holding up their Hands, as is the manner of Scotland in this matter of taking Oaths, repeated it till they came to the Clause where the Rooting out of Heretics is mentioned in that Oath, at which his Majesty Declared; That He did not mean by those words, that he was under any obligation to become a Persecutor. To which the Commissioners Answered, That neither the meaning of the Oath, nor the Laws of Scotland Import it, and that the Estates of Scotland had Authorised them, to represent to

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Their

Their Majesties, that that Clause did not import the Destroying of *Hereticks*; for by the Laws of *Scotland*, no man was to be persecuted for his private Opinion; and that even Obstinate and Convicted Hereticks only, were to be denounced Rebels, and Outlawed; whereby there Moveable Estates were to be Confiscated. Hereupon the King ordering the Commissioners to witness he took the Oath in that Sense. The Words of the whole Tenour of it being repeated, Their Majesties Signed it, and so the Commissioners departed with Joy and Thankfulness: And on the eve of *June* ensuing, the *Estates* met and being Assembled, it was signified to them, by His Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*, that the King had sent him a Commission to Represent his Person in the Ensuing *Parliament*, and that he had received instructions to turn the *Convention* into a Free Parliament: whereupon

whereupon they proceeded to put
in 22 for that purpose, and made
it High-Treason to Question or
Disown the Authority of its being
such. Upon which the Duke of
Blenheim who had a long time held
the Cause of *Emigration* upon the
account of the Interest of King
James, Arriving for the safety of
those that were with him, threw
himself wholly upon Their Ma-
jesties Mercy and Clemency, say-
ing, That he had so much Respect
for all the Princes of the Line of
King *James* the 2d that he would
make no Conditions with them as
to his own particular interest, but
render himself entirely to their dis-
cretion: And thereupon delivered
up that strong place to Sir John Le-
mer, deputed to receive it at his hands
and altho' the Viscount *Dunder* made
head for a time, yet upon the Entry
of the English Forces, under the
Command of Major General *Mack-*
ay, he was Killed in a Battle near
D 6 the

the *Blaze* of *Arbol*; and soon after, the whole Kingdom of *Scotland* was Reduced to Their Majesties Obedience.

THE *Heaven* as it Prospered their other Affairs, so in this gave Success to their Arms, and brought Fear where Love and Obedience was deny'd, under whose Auspicious Fortune the *Protestants* of *Ireland*, having shaken off their first Fears, took courage, Fortifying *Londonderry*, and other places, and making a very considerable head, not without great Success in the Field, till such Reliefs and Succours were brought them as Reduced that Kingdom to its Obedience, and Settle them in their former Tranquillity, of which more hereafter.

THE Worthy Sir *Thomas Filmer* being Sworn *Lord-Admiral* of *London*, before the *Barrow* at *Westminster*, on the 20th of *October*, 1619. Their Majesties did the City

Queen Mary.

City the Honour to Dine, with him at *Golden-Hall*, where the fight, as well as the Entertainment at Dinner, was very Magnificent, to the high Satisfaction of all Parties; and as a further mark of his Royal Favour, the King was pleased at the the Humble Request of the *Gracious Company*, to permit himself to be chofe Sovereign Master of it; and then Presented with an Instrument of his Election, and a Copy of his Freedom in a Box of Gold; for which he was pleased to return them his thanks, and confer the the Honour of Knighthood on *Ralph Box* their Upper-Warden; and in the Evening, Their Majesties Returning, the windows were every where as they passed, filled with Illuminations, and the Shouts of the People Proclaimed their Resurrections of the Royal Favour done them.

WHILST these things passed in *England*, the joyful News came, that

that the Enemy had been Beaten off, or obliged to raise the Siege of *London-Derry*, after it had been hard pressed a long time by a Numerous Army, in which the late King was, to encourage them with his presence, but it availed not, for God the beleagued endured the greatest extremity of Famine, yet by their own Valour and the Indefatigable Industry of Mr. *Waller* whom they had chosen their Governour, they secured that important place, for the Interest of the Crown of *England*, when the *Paris* had possessed themselves of almost all the other strong holds in the Kingdom, and with *French*, *Irish* and others, had composed a very Numerous Army in the Field; but God who always takes care for the protection of Good Princes, and Esponses their Interest, saved this as a happy presage, what wonders His Providence was about to bring to pass.

THE

THE pious Queen was not a little concerned at the Miseries of the poor distressed Protestants, who fled as they could find opportunity into England, from the Outrages of the *Papists* in *Ireland*, as fearing a Cloud of *Woe* hung over their heads, ready to break on them in another Massacre, and by Her beautiful Example, and Encouragement, they were very much Relieved and Succored, for indeed many of the better as well as the lower condition of people, being Stripped and Plundered of all they had, were become fit Objects to move Compassion and Charity towards them; nor failed they of publick as well as private Collections to Support their Necessaries, till they could be restored to what they were Divested of in their own Countrey, for Adhering to their Religion, and Their Majesties Interests, which upon the going over of the Duke of *Schomberg*, with an Army

an Army) soon took good effect for those that had been good at Flattering proved but very indifferent at Fighting: so that a great many Towns were quickly recovered, and upon the Winter Encampment of Their Majesties Forces on the Plains of Downall, &c. The Enemys Fury Abated, and their Proceedings were altogether at a stand. Thus at this time stood Affairs in Ireland, &c.

AND now for the Blessings that had been Showered on these Kingdoms in a plentiful manner, and for the further Imploring the Almightys Assistance, to prosper the Progress and finishing of a work so well begun, Their Majesties Proclamation was lined forth for the Religious observing of a Fast, on the 12th of March, and every third Wednesday in the Month, till His Majesty, who now purposed to go for Ireland, return'd.

The 1st Parliament being dissolv'd another met on the 20th of March,

1690. And the King applying to them, that intending to pass the Sea, where his presence was necessary for the reducing of Ireland, he thought it necessary to leave the Government, during his Absence, in the Queen's Hands. Whereupon an Act was passed, to Impower Her Majesty to manage the Affairs of Government till his return. And on the 14th of June, 1690, the King Landed with a Royal Army, at *Carrickfergus* in *Ireland*, which brought such a terror on the enemy, that they began to retire in all parts of the Frontiers, but were closely followed, and pressed to an engagement, which they declined as much as possible.

THE Queen managing Affairs at Home, with all that Conduct, which became a Wise and Virtuous Princess. The Royal Navy being at Sea, under the Command of the Earl of Torrington Admiral, the French King, having some great Advantages from the Kings Absence, or

to

to encounter the Dutch Army, whose little Courage began to Droop, let forth a very considerable Fleet, the strength we may say that has been lost of that Nation on the Seas. But the English Seamen, disdaining to Fear, being on the contrary full of Courage. On the 30th of July, the two Navys drew up in Lines off of Breda, and about Nine in the Morning, the Dutch having the Vanguard, gained the Weather-Gage of the Enemy, and falling on, Fought very Bravely for three Hours, which made those they engaged with, bear down with all the Tack they could make. But soon after a Calm happening, prevented the Dutch from pursuing the Advantage they had Gained. The French, hindered by this Calm, were constrained to begin the Fight again, which, with Extraordinary Fury, continued till Five in the Afternoon. But (for what Reason the English Admiral was coming up to second them, as they expected,

expected, we determine not, for but
 a few English Ships, who were carry-
 ryed on by the Damage of their
 Captain Engering) the Main Body
 of the French falling into the Rear
 of this Drake, they were so distressed
 that they found themselves constrain-
 ed to make their way through the
 French Fleet, and stand for the
 Coast of England, between Dover
 and Deal, losing divers Officers
 of Note, and several of their
 Ships Burnt by the Enemy, and al-
 tho' the French Fleet consisted of
 83 Men of War, besides Fire-ships,
 and Tenders, and Ours was inferio-
 rous to them in Number, had we
 had a Drake to our Admiral, they
 had no Doubt run the same Risk,
 as the Spanish Armado did, in 1588,
 but what was done could not then
 be Recalled, yet soon after, Re-
 payed with such a Stroke, as
 made all France Tremble at the
 Unwelcome Success made on their
 Coasts, by the Renowned Admiral
 Gubbins

Russel,

Ruffin, & will appear in the Senate
For this Defect Admiral Torrington
was sent to the Town, and after-
ward Towed on Board the King in
the River, & then, but had the
Barracks to be Acquired, and the
Fleet upon the Retiring of our
Fleet, having burnt a few Fishers
Galleys at Torbay, and there
hearing the Militia of the Counties
of England were for the most part
in Arms, they durst Adventure no
further, but returned to their Ships
and after a little Hovering about the
Coast, and Stealing a few Sheep out
of the Maybes, went home, making
a mighty boast of a Victory they
had not Gained.

THIS however little Availed
their Confederates in Ireland, for
the King (though as he was view-
ing the Enemies Camp, having re-
ceived a Wound on the Shoulder
with a great Shot) calling the Par-
ty Power, told them that Army
with such Bravery, that notwithstanding

finding they had not wounded him, he put them on the spot in all parts in less than an hour, whole Regiments running away without being charged, as appeared by their Arms found on the Ground in Regular Order; whereupon the Late King came within Day or two took Shipping, and sailed for France. Upon this Instant Opened her Gates, most of the considerable Towns in those parts soon after Surrendering, and the Countys that had been long Hazardous, were settled in Ease and Peace.

THIS News caused Rejoysing in England whilst the Queen with great Conduct and Prudence, managed in the Kings Absence, the weighty affairs of the Kingdom, carrying her self with such a Courage and Constancy as Dazzled the Boldest Rebels, at her Virtues Glory. The *Asiatia* was raised, the Coast Guarded, a Strict Eye had
over

over these suspected to be disaffected
 to the Government, and care-
 every when taken by Her Maje-
 sties Order, for the Security of the
 Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom,
 so that the people were not only
 free from all consternations and ap-
 prehensions of Danger, but on the
 contrary full of Courage, and Smi-
 led with Diffidence on the weak at-
 tempts and Bravado's of our En-
 emys. The Trained-Bands of London
 with much Gallantry, Cheerfulness,
 and Resolution, Marched into Hyde-
 Park, and Drew up in a Splendid
 appearance, to the number of 10000
 Effectual Men, completely Armed,
 and Appointed, and there her Ma-
 jesty was pleased to be present, ta-
 king a view of them whilst they ex-
 ercised, approving of their readiness
 and Loyalty at such a juncture, and
 by her presence gave them the high-
 est Satisfaction imaginable, which
 they Expressed in their Resolves,
To Live and Die in Her Defence,
 against

against all Invaders or clandestine Enemies, but that being no further occasion at that time, they returned home in the same Excellent Order they had Marched thither, and all things remained still and quiet: So that Ours and the Dutch Fleet, were Recruited Galantly in a little time.

SOON after this Her Majesty received News that the English had beaten the French in America, Land-
ed on St. Christophers, and Seized the greatest part of the Booty in the Island, and divers French Merchant Ships of considerable Burthen, Richly Laden, were taken by our Privateers and Men of War, for the Fleet was again at Sea, and soon after, to repair what had before happened, set Sail for Ireland, being mainly assisting in the taking of Cork and Kingstons: And the Kings Returning after His Glorious Success created great Joy and thanks for the wonderful Mercy and Providence

death in preserving His Precious
 Life from the Dangers that Threat-
 ned in his returning home to us in
 Health and Safety. Upon His Ma-
 jesty's happy Arrival, after his Glo-
 rious Enterprize, having by his won-
 derful Courage and Conduct, in a great
 Measure secured a Kingdom, that
 was at the Point of being over-run
 by an Enemy, who made their chief
 boast in Resolves to Root out the
Protestant Religion, so long Settled
 and Flourishing there: The Joy
 was not only great in the Queen
 and Court, but all over England, as
 appeared by the many Addresses
 to Congratulate His Safety, and
 Happy Return, and divers Encomi-
 ums made on the Welcome occasion.
 This Joy spread wider than the
 narrow bounds of our *Island*, being
 lively expressed in almost all the
Courts of Christendom. And the Duke
 of Savoy, finding that the French
 King, by large (though unjust) ad-
 vances, encroached upon his Coun-
 trey,

try, thinking it high time to provide for the Liberty and Safety of his Subjects, before they were brought to that Distress that others had fallen into by Delay, and too much Reliance on French Flattery, and Dissembled Protestations of Good meaning towards them. Being willing to come into the Alliance, sent his Ambassadors to the Courts of the Confederate Princes, whose Negotiations concluded very Prosperously, Averting from him the Fate of Portugal and Burgundy, &c. that had been so Treacherously taken from their Rightful Owners, whilst they were held in hand with Specious Pretences, that no such thing was intended. And that it may with Reason be held, that the Court of Savoy is looked on as one of the Politick Courts of Europe: The Expressions of the Sieur de la Tour (Baron of Budeaux, Counsellour of State to the Duke, President of the Finances of Savoy, and

E Intendant

Minister of His Royal Highnesses Household) delivered when he had his Audience of the King and Queen, as Envoy Extraordinary here, from the Duke, give us an Instance, which for the Elegance of the Style, gaining a General Approbation, may be Properly Inserted here.

THE King, He Addressed Himself in the Following Words

My Royal Highnesses Congratulate Your Majesty's Glorious Access to the Crown, Due to Your Birth, Merited by Your Virtues, and Maintained by Your Valour; Providence Ordained it for Your Sacred Head; for the Accomplishments of Heavens Design, from all Eternity.

THAT Providence which after a long Forbearance, Raises up Chosen Instruments at Length, to Suppress Violence, and Protect Justice. The Wonderful beginning of Your Reign

are sure Profages of the Blessing
Heaven is Preparing, for the Integri-
ty of Your Intentions, which have no
other Aim, than to Restore this Elou-
ishing Kingdom, to that Grandeur
which it Antiently Enjoy'd; and to
Break those Chains, under the Weight
of which, all Europe at Present
Groans.

THIS Magnanimous Design so
worthy, the Heroe of our Age soon
fill'd His Royal Highness with Un-
speakable Joy, tho' He was Constrai-
ned to keep it Undisclosed for a Time,
in the Privacy of his Heart; and if
afterwards, he could not forbear to
let it break forth the Obligation is
Due to Your Majesty. You have at
length Inspired him with Hopes of
Liberty, after so many Years Servi-
tude.

My Words, and the Treaty which
I have already Signed at the Hague
with Your Majesty's Envoy, will serve
to Express my King's Passionate
Desires, to Unite himself to Your
Majesty

Majesty by an Unvariable Devotion
to Your Service,

on T. H. E. Honour which he has of
being one that appertains to Your Ma-
jesty, has knit the first Knot of this
Union, and the Protection You Grant
him with so much Generosity has brought
it to the Perfection of being Indissolva-
ble. These are the Sincere Sente-
ments of His Royal Highness, with
which I dare not presume to intermix
any thing of my own, for how ardent
former my Zeal may be, how profound
former my Veneration of Your Majes-
ty's Glory, I know not how better to Ex-
press it, than by the Silence of Respect
and Admiration.

By this Speech, we see how a
Good Prince Gains not only the
Love and Entire Affections of his
own Subjects, but even that of all
Generous Princes and Good Men;
and Raises to himself Trophies in
their Hearts, that shall stand as
Lasting Monuments of his Worth
and Renown.

ADAM

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AFTER

10 AFTER this Eloquent Speech
made to the King, the Envoy Ad-
dressed himself to the Queen, in the
Following Words.

MADAM,
VIRTUE at the same time with
Majesty, Ascended to the
Throne, and all Europe beheld it
with Admiration, but the Effects have
been to none more Joyfully Grateful
than to the Royal Highness, whist You
have the Goodness to be the Support
of his Concerns, and be the Honour
to be so nearly in Your Ma-
jesty's hands. Your Majesty must have
been on the behalf, and by Your
Provision, of a Prince most Con-
stantly Assured, That he shall still up-
hold the Dignity of his High Degree,
if Heaven vouchsafe to Support the
Justice of his Cause, by the Kings
and Your Majesty's Prudence,
which you made appear the last
Summer, after a most Wonderful man-
ner;

ney; not only Winning the Hearts of Your Subjects by the Mildness of Your Government, but Striking a Terror in- to Your Enemies, by the Constancy of Your Courage.

THIS is a Felicity that will al- ways attend Your Majesty's Heroick Virtues, and Unite to Your Immortal Glory, the Eternal Happiness of Your Kingdom. And this Madam, I do together Wish, with a fervent Zeal, as the Most Faithful of Your Ser- vants.

HERE we find the best of Queens, Admired almost to Ado- ration, by those who in a manner had only heard of her Virtues, Pi- ety, and prudent Conduct in the ma- naging the Great and Weighty affairs of the Kingdom, in the Kings Absence, when the French were on the Coast, and in other matters as has been shewed before. Her Mer- cy's and Tender Compassions to the Oppressed, have been Worthily, but can never sufficiently be ex- tolled.

toll'd. The Wisdom of the Nation were sensible of this, and the Commons Assembled in Parliament, having Addressed the King to congratulate his Success, and Happy Preservation; Addressed the Queen in this Humble Tender of their Affections to Her Royal Person,

May it Please Your Majesty.

WE Your Most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament Assembled, do most Humbly beg Leave to Express the Deep Sense we have of the Goodness, Wisdom, and Courage, which Your Majesty did Manifest in the Greatest Difficulties, and most Pressing Dangers, during His Majestys Absence, at a time when a Powerful Enemy was upon the Coast, when the Nation was weakened in that part, which is its proper Strength, and Deprived of the Security of his Majesties presence. The Resolution Your

Majesty shew'd in Your Administration, gave Life to Your Subjects and made them Exceeding Strong and Force, unknown to the former Reign, and Your Zeal for the Publick Encouraged them to shew such Chearfulness in their Duty, as Disappointed the Hope and Designs of all the Open and Secret Enemies of the Government.

THE Grateful Remembrance of this, which Renews the Remembrance of our most Happy Times, will for ever Remain in the Hearts of Your People, and can never fail to be Express'd in all Instances of Loyalty and Obedience from us and all the Commons of England.

So much the Goodness and Sweetness of temper in the Queen, had Wound her into the Hearts of her People, that no expressions of Gratitude could be wanting to make an Acknowledgment of the Tranquillity we enjoyed under her Auspicious Government and protection

nation, so mild and secure, that it
 appeared a *Calym Calm* to other
 Reigns, in which the Blustering
 Storms of State proved very Tur-
 bulent and Unhealthy to a great part
 of the Nation, so that the people
 shew'd already willingness in all
 the Measures that were given by Par-
 liament for Freely parting with
 their Money for the Support of
 the Royal Dignity, and carrying on
 a *War* against our *Protestant* Re-
 vival. A Provision was likewise made
 with the Greatest *Celerity* Imagina-
 ble for Building Ships of War,
 Raising Forces, and what ever be-
 sides was Requisite for Agrandi-
 zing the Fame and Reputation of
 Their Majesties, and Their King-
 doms. So that a greater *Glrimor*
 in the minds of the Generality
 of Men, was never Observed in this
 Nation. *And* now the *Princes* abroad
 in Alliance, and Confederation
 the *Warr* against *France*, resolving

and General Congress at the Hague, to Concert Affairs, and settle matters for the Vigorous Prosecution of their Enterprize, and His Majesty finding His Presence very Necessary in that Grand Assembly, minded the Parliament of it in a Gracious Speech, and desired them to hasten the Matters before them, which accordingly they did with all convenient speed, and Divers Acts passed the Royal Assent, conducing to the Advantage of the Government. And so both Houses having Adjourned for some time, the King took leave of the Queen, and Court, and with some Difficulty, by reason of the Ice, Landed Safe, Attended by His Grace, the Duke of Cornwall, the Lord Steward, Lord Chamberlain, the Earls of Portland and Monmouth, the Sieurs Overkirk and Zellestin: And Going from Ouden-Heek, near Midsel-berg, the place where they came

on Shoar to *Honour-Dyke*, the Deputys of the *States* Ordered to that purpose, attended on His Majesty to Welcome him, and Congratulate his Happy Arrival, and so passing to the *Hague*, the *States* of *Holland*, and *Council of State*, with the *Heads of the Colledges*, made their Complements to him.

AND here a Grateful Nations Joy appeared in the most Magnificent manner, divers Sutely Arches of Triumph being placed in the chief Parts of the Town, with *Motto's* and *Devices*, suitable to the great Occasion. The Evening concluded with Fire-Works, Illuminations, and all the Demonstrations that might render it acceptable. And divers Princes of the Confederates being there, they Proceeded to Consult of the Weighty Affairs, that concerned the Good and Interest of all *Christendom*, which was then settled in the best manner, as the Product and Issue of those

those happy Councils have since manifested to the World.

THE *Queen* having again the Government in her hands, During the *Kings* Absence, manag'd it with that Prudence and Discretion which made the Nation see, how much it was beholden to so Excellent a *Princess*: Our Secret and Foreign Enemies, who Labour'd to take Advantages on all occasions, found their Designs Frustrated, and their Dark Pollicys Countermin'd, those Mischiefs they Designed others, turning upon themselves, though in their Extremity, some of them found Mercy beyond their Expectations, from those who prefer it to Justice, from a *Queen* who was all Mercy and Compassion, and a *King* whose Virtues and Heroick Spirit moved him to Compassionate even his Enemies, who had Causelessly made themselves so to their Detriment & Hazard of their Lives: But passing

ing this over, we proceed to matters of more weight and moment.

THE King Returning from the Congress, after the happy settling of Affairs, was received with the Universal rejoycings of the people: And by the Pious Queen with such joy, that is beyond our Expression. And having settled Affairs, with Wonderful Prudence here; the English Forces passing over to Flanders, he delayed not to be at the Head of them, and with his presence, so encouraged and refreshed the Spirits of the Army, that all things Succeeded beyond what many expected. So that the Campaign ended Successfully, and gave us an Earnest of what has been since evident to the World; and the Queen had the Grateful thanks and acknowledgment of her Nation, for her Prudence and Conduct in the Management of Affairs, and in her Royal Condescending

feeling Goodness and Modesty, expressed Her self Glad, that She had done any thing that Pleased Her People, &c.

WINTER being come, Great Preparations at Home and Abroad were made, against the Opening the Campaign, for the Year 1692. The Fleet was Equip'd very early; the Honourable *Admiral Russel* Commanding it, under whose conduct, the *Seamen* were very much Revived, in their Courage and Resolution. Nor did the *Dutch* delay to joyn ours, with a very Gallant Squadron of *Ships of War*, Resolute to Revenge the Injurys they had Sustained the Preceeding Year: And all things here went Successfully on. Whilst the King was preparing, to Pursue his Victorys Abroad, *Scotland* had entirely gained the upper hand of it's Enemy's; and *Ireland*, under the Conduct of Lieutenant General *Gink*, and other Brave Commanders,

Queen Mary. 164

our was Redoubted, and Owne'd the
 Rightful Sovereignty of which Pro-
 ceedings we shall give a further ac-
 count hereafter. ^{Her} ^{best} ^{honour} ^{and} ^{of} ^{this} ^{Nation} ^{at} ^{this} ^{time} ^{was} ^{full}
 of Spirit, and that Ancient Courage
 Reviv'd in it, that has for many A-
 ges been renowned thro' the world.
 Providence concurring with our de-
 sires, to make us a Prosperous and
 Happy People, in sight of all O-
 ppress'd, either Open or Concocted.
 The beall of Queen by her Majesty
 adding new Life and Vigour to her
 loyal and deservedly affected Sub-
 jects, and like a guiding Star, lead-
 ing or directing them to their hap-
 piness. She arose like another De-
 liverer, a Mother in our distress, to re-
 lieve Her Kingdoms from Oppres-
 sion, and make them Flourish, that
 after our Calamities we might hear
 of Joy and Rejoycing. That the
 Rains being over, and the Winter
 past, the Fragrant Flowers of pros-
 perity might appear in our Land:
 Whilst

Whilst the Noise of the Fierie pro-
mises, at the Springing up from the
Fields of War, a Blinded Crop of a
continued and lasting peace; when
those that have Discovered it, shall be
compelled to discontinue and like a
Cannon be constrained to Discharge
in a little time, what she has been
so long a swallowing as Providence
to this Nation has been always kind,
and that watchful Fate that Guards
the Affairs of this World, will be Doubtless
the Assendant over their Enemies.

The Fleet we have, being
bravely Equipped, and the Sea-
men full of Courage, nothing was
wanting but on whom to exercise
their Valour; and shew the world
that the Kings of England have not
their Enemies, of the like of the French,
in Vain; and indeed, there was not
an Enemy long wanting, for the
French, either being deceived as the
number of our Ships, or in hopes that
our small Brigants were abroad,
or that being otherwise Gull'd by
false

False Intelligence, that there might be a Defect in our Fleet, tending to a Revolt of some part of it. They put to Sea, under *Monsieur Tontuill* their *Admiral*, in Search of Ours, who were very desirous of finding them; and in Conclusion gave them such a Welcome, as they had never before received on the *British* Oc-

cean. *Thus* *was* *a* *most* *horrible* *and* *awful* *Scene* *of* *War* *exist-*
ing, which Scattered the tossing Bil-
lows with the wracks of those proud
Opposers; and made the Watery
Fry tremble, at the Repeated Kellys
of our Terrestrial Thunder. Our
Guardian Angel now Commissioned
by Omnipotence, Scatter'd Death
and Destruction Round him, and
Crimson'd the Rumpled Waves
with Blood; but not to Elude us
on this Great and Glorious Acti-
on, which otherwise expresses it
self in a Gloomy Terror to our
Foes, we shall proceed to give
the Reader an Account of the
most

most Material Matters that happened on this Occasion, on which the Balance of Europe, so mainly Depended. *See*

THE French thinking to do great Matters at Sea this Summer, got their Fleet out somewhat sooner than they were wont, appearing more Numerous and Daring than they did the last Summer; so that on the 9th of May, their whole Fleet was about Noon seen off of *Dartmouth*, at a great Distance, viz. 3 Leagues from the *Start*, and continued turning to the Eastward, the *Wind* at *East* and by *North*; and the next Day, they were again seen from the same place, when by their Sailing, they seemed as if they intended to Stand their own Coast. And our Fleet being now well Mann'd, and in a very good Readiness, on the 14th of May, in the Afternoon, Admiral *Ruffel* Weighed Anchor, out of *Rye Bay*, and

and about Eleven the next Morning
joynd Sir Ralph Deland and Rear
Admiral Carter at St. Edward, and
soon after divers Dutch Men of
War, joynd him, so that the whole
Fleet Consisted of about Ninety
Sail of Ships for the Line of Battle,
the Officers and Seamen being very
Heartie and full of Courage, and
every thing gave a Happy Prefige
of the Glorious Success that soon
after Ensued, as appears by the
Loyal Address Humbly Presented
to Her Majesty by the chief Com-
manders of her Fleet; which for
the Satisfaction of the Reader, it
may not be amiss to Insert as an
Introduction to the Glorious an
Enterprize.

THE Queen being informed of
a Scandalous and Malicious Report
that was spread abroad, as if some
of the Officers of Their Majesties
Fleet were Dissaffected or not Hearty
in their Service, and that Her
Majesty had thereupon ordered the
Discharge

Discharge of many of them from
their employments. Her Majesty
by was pleased to Command the
Earl of Nottingham, the Writings
Admiral Russell, and to let him
know that her Majesty was satis-
fied that this Report was raised
by the Excess of the Officers
him, and that she reported should
tire a Confidence in their Fidelity
that she had resolved not to
Displace any one of them, which
being by the Admirals Communica-
ted to them, they made and
sent up the following Address
in which the Satisfaction of the Reader is
expressed.

WHEREAS Your Majesty's Command
in your Royal Subjects and Subalterns
Flag-Officers, & Captains in your Royal
Fleet, out of the deep and grate-
ful Sense we have of your Majesty's
Good and Just Opinion of our Loyalty
and Fidelity, Imposed on us by the
Right Honourable Admiral Russell in
a Letter to him from my Lord of Not-
tingham, in the behalf of ourselves
Discharge

and

and all other Officers and Seamen,
presume to Address ourselves to Your
Majesty at this Juncture, to Unde-
ceive the World in those Falsa and
Malicious Reports that have bin late-
ly spread in prejudice of Your Majesty's
Service, by people of an unreasonable dis-
affection to Your Majesty's Government
& an obstinate aversion to the Quiet
& Good of our Countrey, that there are
some amongst us that are not Truly
Zealous for, & entirely Devoted to your
Majesty's Service; we do therefore most
Humbly Beg Your Majesty's leave to
add to our repeated Oaths, this Assu-
rance of our Fidelity, that we will
with all imaginable alacrity & Reso-
lution, venture our Lives in the de-
fence of Your Majesty's Undoubted
Rights, the Liberty & Religion of our
Countrey, against all forreign & Popish
Invaders whatsoever; & that God Al-
mighty may preserve Your Majesty's
most sacred Person, direct your Councils
& prosper Your Arms by Sea & Land,
against Your Majesty's Enemies. Let
all

all the People say Amen, with Your Majesty's Dutiful and Loyal Subjects.

Dated on Board the *Britania*,
May 15. at St. Helen, 1692.

THIS was signed by Sir John Ashby, Admiral of the Red, Mr. Ross, Vice-Admiral of the Blue, Sir Chasly Shouel, Rear-Admiral of the Red, Mr. Carter, Rear-Admiral of the Blue: Upon receiving which, her Majesty was pleased to say, That She had always this Opinion of the Commanders, but was glad this was come to justify others.

THE Dutch and English Fleets being joined, on the 18th of May the Admirals Scout gave the Sign for seeing the Enemy, about the Grey or opening of the Morning, our Fleet made the French Fleet in a Line of Battle, about two Leagues to the Windward, and they then having the Weather-Gage, bore down very Boldly and Closely upon our Fleet,
at

at Eleven the Engagement began, and continued very Hot and Furious till almost four in the Afternoon; at what time the French Fleet bore away. The Wind at West, and South and by East, and North North East, Sir Clausly Shovel, and Sir John Ashby, having the weather-gage, fell bravely on, maintaining the Engagement till almost ten at Night; the French all that while bearing away, and the English pursuing them, some Ships were seen in the Night-time in flames, about nine of the Clock;

UPON this News, and over to be wish'd for Success as well by Land as Sea, of which Heaven has given us already so great an Earnest of future Improvement against the Common Enemy, not only the Joy of all Good Subjects Abounded, but the Bells, in all Places where it came, were Rung out; the Tower Guns, and those in other places, were discharged, and the Streets at Night, filled with

Bonfires

Benbow and *Illuminations*, to the great Contentment and Rejoycing of the Nation. *Captain Killingsworth*, Commander of the *Fox Fire Ship*, made his way to *Portsmouth* in his Boat; and gave an Account, that he had Burnt his *Fire Ship* on Board the French *Ree Admiral*, but was put off with a great deal of Difficulty, and that he saw a French Man of War, of about Seventy Guns, Blow up, and another *Three Deck'd Ship* on Fire.

ON the Twenty-first, about 9 of the Clock in the Morning, our Fleet set Sail again; as likewise did the French *Admiral Bussel* took his Course towards *Banfleur*, having got sight of Divers Ships under the Shoar: *Admiral Allmond*, of the Dutch, and the *Admiral* of the *Blow*, Sailed to the *Westward*. The First of these endeavored to get up with Sixteen of the *English Ships*, which he discovered, supposing them to be coming

coming from France to Joyn the French Fleet. Sir John *Abby* pursued the rest of the French Fleet, who in much Confusion, laboured to get into the *Rade of Orsay*. But Admiral *Alliement* lost Sight of the Aforementioned Sixteen Ships in the Night, they having (as he supposed) got in among the Rocks; and because he found it not Safe, nor convenient to follow them there, he sailed Eastward again to Rejoyn Admiral *Ruffel*.

ON the Twenty-Second in the Morning, Vice-Admiral *Delavif*, went near to the Shoar, under *Cape de Wike*, a Great Ship called the *Rising-Sun*, of France, being the Ship of Count *de Tourville*, the French Admiral, carrying a 104 Guns, as likewise the Admiral Commanded by his Second, Monsieur *Beccin*, a Ship carrying a Hundred and Two Guns; and the Port of Eighty Guns; with Two Frigates, and Three of Lesser Rank. The

F

Prisoners

Prisoners who were taken from the Burnt Ships, declared, that during the *Time of the Fight*, 4 or 5 of their biggest Ships were destroyed. Rear-Admiral Carter, and Colonel Hastings, after much Bravery and Resolution, were Kill'd in the Engagements. Admiral Ruffel, being before *La-Paule*, the 23d. of May, Ordered Vice-Admiral Keck, with a Squadron of Ships, consisting of the *finest Men of War*, and Fire-Ships, and all the Boats in the Fleet Mann'd with Seamen, and Fire-Arms, to set Fire to those *French Ships* which lay before them, penn'd up by our Great *Men of War*. It pleas'd God to Bless their Enterprize so well, that that Night, Six of their Ships were set on Fire, and utterly Destroyed; and the next Morning Six more run the same Fate, with one that Overfet, and was Entirely Lost; Six of these being Capitals of Three Decks, from Seventy to Ninety Guns and upwards; the others, from

from Sixty to Seventy. Our Men
in the Boats behaving themselves
so bravely, that they boarded them,
and made their own Lutes. They up-
on their Platforms on Shore, Beat-
ing the Enemy therefrom, where
they were in great Confusion, be-
holding their Ruin, in the Destruction
of their Ships. Thus is Prai-
sed God, of his infinite Mercy, to
Bless the Arms of Their Sa-
cred Majesties, that those that
Threatned England with an Inva-
sion, and utter Ruin, may be Con-
vinced of their mistake, and feel the
Effect themselves, of which we
Hope, this is an Happy Omen.
Thus have we given you an Ac-
count of the Destruction of their
Principal Arm of War. For which
we ought to Bless God, that hath
brought v their Great Designs to
naught, confounded all their expectations,
& preserved our Kingdom from such loss
heretofore in 1588. In Queen Ma-
ry's days, of Famous Memory, and
John Bar. June 2) 1588. (1588)

FALSE Blazing Fire on the
 Coast of France proved very un-
 welcome, especially to the English (those
 who were spectators from the Shore
 but made even France tremble, and
 drew a Curtain of Melancholy over
 the Pleasures at the Court of Versailles
 when they contemplated how much
 their once unbounded hopes had
 been set back, or frustrated, this
 and the preceding Year: How they
 had altogether lost their footing in
 Italy for the King of England
 (interfering upon the Great Affairs in
 Flanders) having appointed the Bar-
 ron D'Orléans Lieutenant General
 in the before-mentioned Kingdom:
 who with little Resistance sur-
 rendered, Lillo was taken by storm,
 and a formidable Army composed
 of French and Irish, utterly routed
 and dispersed at Malplaquet, the
 French General being killed in
 the beginning of the Battle; Gal-
 loway soon after was gained, and
 lastly Limerick (when it had endu-
 red

red a considerable Siege, vigorously carry'd on) Capitulated on Articles, and upon the Surrender of it, all the *Irish* according to that Capitulation returned to their Obedience, except such as were Decoy'd to France. And as a trophy of this Success, restoring a Kingdom to its Trade, flourishing State; the *Arms* and *Flags* taken at *Agincourt* were placed for some time in *St. James's Park*, by *White-Hall*, to show Heavens Providence in the Justice of Their Majesties Arms, & the Swiftness of the Victorys obtained, for which & the great defeat at *Sea*, England expressed her joy in all laudable demonstrations.

A N D thus we might make due Returns to Almighty God, whose Hand had so Signally appeared in all our Proceedings, Prayers and Praises, were put up for his Wonderful Mercies and Deliverances.

THE Campaign for this Year concluding in *Flanders*, His Majesty's Return was Congratulated with all

the Demonstrations a Loyal Nation was capable of expressing in Gratitude to a Prince, who had Hazard-
ed so much for their Safety, & Pre-
servation. And affairs being settled
and in an almost unexpected quiet,
throughout the Three Kingdoms
by Their Majesties Prudence and
Conduct, the ~~affairs~~ *affairs* abroad being
firmly fixed. The King departed a-
gain from White-Hall, and with a
Promperous Gail, passed over to Hol-
land, where he was Received with
the usual Expressions of Joy, and all
the Tender Respect of a Willing
and Grateful People, whose Safety
his Ancestors, and his own Heroick
Virtues, Courage and Conduct, had
Preserved and Confirmed in the
Settlement of their Government,
Trade, and Liberties &c.

BUT long he stayed not, after he
had Received the Compliments and
Congratulations of *Holland*, before
he went to the Camp in *Flanders*,
to give what Orders were necessary
for

for Opposing the Designs of the
Common Enemy. During these
Transactions the Affairs in England
were in a Prosperous Condition, the
Queens Prudence in all her manage-
ment of affairs, scarcely admitting of
a Precedent in her Sex: The Fleet
was Excellent, and all things Ordered
in the most Excellent manner. The
Courage of the Seamen, was as great
as ever, and our Land Forces being
drawn out of *France*, and that *King-
dom* being entirely Reduced, as has
been already mentioned, were the
better at Leisure to give the *French*
King a Diversion nearer Home, who
had sent his Troops to us, to Dis-
turb a Country to which he had not
the least Pretension or Claim, and
accordingly, the Confederate Army
appeared so Formidable, that *Leopold*
the 1st (though we had some News
told us he design'd it) upon more
Mature Adviseiment, Ventured not
into the Field, concluding the Cham-
ber-Mulick to be more Pleasant and
secure,

Secure, than the Noise of Drums and Trumpets, or Wedging into the *Grave* *Risks* of such a War. In Person, by which we perceive the difference in *Princes*, and ought to know how to esteem a Blessing directed by the Hand of Heaven, as a beltring shield to protect us, with so much undaunted Bravery and Resolution.

THE *Marchant* is encouraged, set out a great many Gallant Ships, bound to divers parts of the Trading World, and among others, the *Turkey Fleet*, with a considerable Convoy of *Men of War*, under the Command of Sir George Roke, sailed out Main Fleet Banding with them about 30 Leag. W. S. W. off of *Spain*, where it parted with Sir George, on the 4th of June, not having seen or heard of the *Essex Fleet*, yet in the Straights they unexpectedly fell in with them, not receiving before any certain Advice where they were. However, such was the Courage and Prudence of ours, and the *Dutch* Commanders,

Commanders, as well as the
 as *Adm of War*, that the Enemy lost
 their expected advantage, very few
 of the Ships falling into their hands,
 though their whole Naval Force
 had in a manner encompassed them;
 most of the *Mayflower* Ships getting
 into safe and friendly Ports; and
 the *Adm of War*, (after they had ge-
 ven them that opportunity) making
 a brave Retreat with divers of the
 rest.

AND now the City of London
 express the true sense they had of
 the *Queens* prudent Conduct in
 the management of weighty affairs,
 and kindness to them, made their
 Address to her, by the Hands of
 the *Mor Mayor, Aldermen, and*
Common Council, in the following
 Words, &c.

TO the *QUEENS* Most Excellent
 Majesty.

WE Your Majesty's Most Dutiful
 and Loyal Subjects, the *Mayor,*
Aldermen, and Commons of the
City

City of London, in Common Council
 assembled, out of a Deep Sense of
 the infinite Goodness of God to this
 Nation, in the signal Deliverance of
 Your Majesty from those Dan-
 gers, for which he hath so lately, for
 the safety, exposed his Royal Person
 even to the Annihilation of his Enc-
 ounter. Do Heartily and Unfeignedly
 in the first place, return to Almighty
 God, our most Excellent Thanks; and
 in the next, in all Humility, Con-
 gratulate Your Majesty, upon so sensi-
 ble a Providence in the Preservation
 of the Prince, in whose Life, not on-
 ly our Laws, and Religion, but the
 Liberty of Europe is so entirely wrap'd

AND Your Majesty having been
 so Graciously Pleased, by the Lord
 Keeper, to signify the Deep Sense of
 the great Losses at Sea, which have
 befallen the Traders of this City and
 Kingdom: And the Directions Your
 Majesty has given, to the Committee
 of Your Majesty's Most Honourable
 Privy

Prayer Common, as well to Examine
into the Causes of such Misfortunes,
as to take Effectual Care to prevent
the like for the future, by encouraging
Your Majesty's Subjects to make their
Applications to the said Committee.
We do with all cheerfulness Rendre
Our hearty Thanks to Your Most Gra-
cious Majesty, for so great a Consi-
deration, in no wise Doubting, but
Your Majesty will continue to give such
Good and Seasonable Directions, that
the Trade of this Your Kingdom, in
which the Prosperity of it does so much
depend, may be better Supported for
the future.

AND as we have hitherto from
a Sense of our Duty, Demonstrated
to the World our Great Zeal for Your
Majesty's Service; we having now a
fresh Opportunity of shewing the same,
by the Chearful and Unanimous ad-
vancing of Money, for the Present
Emergencies of Your Majesty's Affairs.
Humbly Beg Leave to Assure Your
Majesty, of our firm Resolution to con-
tinue

that the *Baron* Endeavour'd, upon
all Occasions, to support Your Majesty's
Royal Authority and Government, a-
gainst all Persons, by the strength of
his Power.

THIS was received by the Queen
with very Gracious Expressions,
highly Satisfactory to those that pre-
sented it, who as a farther mark of
her Favour, had the Honour of
Kissing her Hand.

SOON after a Proclamation was
Published, for Preventing the Export-
ation of Corn to France, and Raising
the Price of it at home, and for the Set-
tling Poor people on Work. For indeed,
the French Provinces, by reason of
the Scarcity of Corn, were in Great
Straits, and the French King used
all possible means to draw it out of
other Kingdoms, to prevent the en-
croaching Famine; notwithstanding
which, and the disappointments he
met withal, a great many of his Sub-
jects miserably Perished by Hunger,
whilst that King exacted by an Ar-
bitrary

bitrary way, took Care and other
 Promises from them, to lay up all
 his Stores, and Supply his *Majesty*
 on the Frontier.

AND the King (after the close of
 the Campaign, he having escaped
 very great Dangers, and signalized
 his Courage to his Immortal Glory, at
 the Battle of *Landen* in *Flanders*) re-
 turning to *England*, that God might
 still continue his Mercies and Favours
 towards us, a Day of Publick Thank-
 giving was appointed by the *Queen*
 her Proclamation, bearing Date the
 24 of *November* 1693. Which was
 very Religiously and Devoutly Ob-
 served through the Kingdom on the
 appointed Days. And the *Lord-Ma-*
yor and Court of *Aldermen* waited
 on their Majesties to Congratulate
 his Majesty's Happy Return, and
 Wonderful Preservation in that Sig-
 nal Providence, that had protected
 him in the greatest of Dangers, to
 which he had exposed his Royal per-
 son for our safety, and all the Nation
 Simpa-

Simpatiz'd with them in their Joy.

THE Winter was chiefly pass'd over in great Preparations by Sea and Land, the Parliament cheerfully giving their *Majesties* those Supplies that were necessary for the carrying on a War, promising Success and Safety to the most signal Kingdom and States of Europe: And early in the Spring, the Turkey and Straights Fleet again set forward on their Voyage, but met with some disappointments in the *Straight* by Stress of Weather. And now Admiral *Ross*, taking a Second time his Commission which the last Year was in the hands of three Admirals Joynly. The Fleet hastned to Sea, and got out so early, that the French found a main disappointment in the repeated Losses they sustained. A great many of their *Cow-Ships*, & those with Naval Stores being taken by ours. And the King (intent upon the great affairs abroad) on the 30 of May 1694. left White-hall, accompanied by the Queen, who having taken

kén her leave of him, soon after embarked for *Holland*, and having received the usual *Complements*, passed to the *Campaign*, finding all things in a very early readiness, and a posture promising Success.

THE *Navy Royal* being out some time in the *Narrow Seas*, and no *Enemy* daring to appear, Admiral *Ruffel* with a great part of ours, & the *Dutch Squadron*, had Orders to Sail to the *Streights*, and in Conjunction with the *Spanish Ships of War and Gallies*, prevent the designs the *French* had on the *Coasts of Catalonia*, whose unexpected coming put *Monfieur Tourville*, the *French Admiral*, into such apprehensions of danger, that instead of adventuring to *Engage*, or *Besiege Bracelonia* by Sea, or intercept our *Streights & Turkey Fleet*, he ordered his *Ships* into the *Harbour* before *Toulon*, barring up, as well as he could, the *Haven*; and making *Platforms* on *Shoar* to defend it; and at last Disarmed his *Capital Men of War*,

War, and sent a great part of the
Sailors over Land to Brest.

WHILST these Successes happen-
ed further off, a Terroun and Con-
spiration was brought on the Coast
of France, opposite to our Shore, for
Lieutenant General Talmagh, allar-
umed them, by Landing in *Commercy*
Bay, near *Brest* in *Britannie*, and beat
them at first from their Defences;
but being much over numbered, and
receiving an unfortunate Shot, with
a Musket Bullet, in the Thigh, he
found himself constrained to bring
off his Men, which he did with much
Bravery and Resolution, amidst a
shower of the Enemy's Bullets; and
soon after Dyed of his Wound at
Phonack.

HOWEVER the Lord Bish-
hop keeping the *Narrow Sea*, with a
strong Squadron entered the Port of
Dij, Bomb'd that Important Town
and lay'd it in Ruins: And after-
ward had almost the like Success at
Marais de Gize, putting a great ma-
ny

ny Stately Buildings in *Flamers* which brought such a terror to the people, that many on the *Coast* left their habitations. And *Dunkirk* was likewise attempted, but by reason of the badness of the Harbour for entrance, and Stormy Weather, we could not there have the like advantage.

THE Confederates, during these Transactions, pressed the *French* Armies in *Savoy*, upon the *Rhone*, and in *Flanders*. The *Turks* were forced to a shameful Retreat in *Alger*; and the *Tartars* that came to Relieve *Cambuck*, were Routed by the *Poles*. *Huy*, in *Flanders*, was taken from the *French*; other Towns they Deserted; and their Boasted Resolutions appeared every where to be in the declining Scale. So that the Campaign successfully ending, on the part of the Confederates, by Land; and our Grand Fleet still keeping their Station; and Wintered in the *Spanish* Ports. The King having received the

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the Complements and Thanks of the
States General, &c. Landing in Eng-
 land, was met by the *Queen*, with
 Unexpressible Joy. And the Cities
 of *London* and *Westminster*, in the
 Evening, as they came to Town,
 were filled with Illuminations; *Re-
 fectories* were made, and the *Bells* Tuned
 to the Musick of the Peoples Joyful
 Acclamations; and through these
 Demonstrations of Gratitude and
 Loyalty, the Royal Party passed to
Kensington, where they were waited
 on by the *Nobility*, with a tender of
 their Humble Duty. Soon after the
 King was Graciously Pleased to tell
 the *Parliament*, in his Speech, Of the
 stop that had been this Year put to the
 Torrent of the French Proceedings which
 had altogether made them at a stand,
 and was a happy Omen of future success.
 And, that nothing might be wanting on
 his part, to Oblige his Loving Subjects.
 An *Act* was Passed for the Frequent
 Meeting of *Parliament*, to the high
 satisfaction of the Kingdom.

BUT

BUT whilst these Occasions of Joy Brightned in the Countenance of all the well affected People of these Kingdoms, a sad and Melancholy cloud of sorrow too suddenly overshadow'd our Rejoycings with Grief and Fear, upon the News of the *Queens* Illness, which began on the 21 of *December*; and in a little time her Distemper was known to be the *Small Pox*, an Incurable and Phryless Disease, too to Fatal to the Royal Family. And upon this Occasion, that God in his Infinite Mercy would be pleased to preserve her Life, and Restore her Health, publick and private Prayers were put up.

BUT what shall we say, for our Sins, our Sighs and Tears had not an expected return of our *servant* wilhes and desires, the Blessing was too great for us, and Heaven bereaved us of it, to change her Earthly *Diadem* into a *Crown of Stars* and *Glorie*: For notwithstanding all that the Art of the skilfullest *Physicians*, or the Prayers of

of a Mourning Nation could do, the prevailing *Dysenter* put a period to her Precious Life, on the 28th. of December, in the 33d. year of her Age, at her Palace of *Kewington*; where she Dyed amidst the Sighs & Tears of those that were about her, with that Pious *Courage* and *Constancy* that had attended all the Actions of her Life. For whose inestimable loss, no valuable things, on this side Heaven, can suffice to allay our Sorrows, in being deprived of the best of *Queens*, and of *Women*, in the Bloom of her *Beauty*, *Excellency* of *Wit*, and *Prime* of her *Years*.

And whilst preparations of *Solemn Pomp* and *State*, were making for the disposing of her Body in the Repository of the Grave, amongst her Royal *Ancestors*, till in the bright morning of the *Resurrection*, it shall Re-unite with her *Angelick Soul*, in endless *Felicity*. The Grief swell'd in its highest Tide; no Loss ever came so near the hearts of an afflicted people, to transport

sport them beyond moderation in sorrow.

THE Nations came upon this great Blow, put on the Deepest of Melancholy, & things appeared as if all Nature sighed for our Irreparable & Inestimable loss, such a one as even Posterity & long Ages to come, must in Sorrow and Regret Deplore.

His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of England, pursuant to an Order of Council, hereupon put forth his Order, *Requering* as it was expected, all Persons to go into the Deepest Mourning; and that the Nobility, &c. should cover their Coaches with Black Cloth, & their Liverys to be of the same. Which was readily, & with all imaginable Complying Willingness, Obedyed and Observed. The Peers and Commons in Parliament, waited on the King at Kensington, in Council this Great Loss in two Addresses, setting forth in extraordinary and Melting Expressions their Sorrow, and the Deep Sense they had of the Death of the most Pious and best of

QUEENS;

Queen: Entreat his Majesty to Moderate his Grief &c. While Protestations to stand by him, against all his Enemies Abroad and at Home.

The *Loyal City* of London, in the like manner, express'd its sadness, in a Condolence of so general a Loss, as did many other chief places in England in their *Addresses*, which were received with very gracious answers. And *After* this Scotland, besides its other demonstrations of a deep Sense of Sorrow, Ordered a Day of *Fasting* and *Fasting* on the occasion. And not these only but *Ireland* *Scotland*, and indeed the greater part of *Christendom*, express'd likewise a suitable Sorrow, for the Loss of so excellent a Princess, the Phoenix of her Sex, on whose life the weighty concerns of *Europe*, in a Considerable Measure Depended.

Into the heart of the *Royal* *Assembly*, was a *Universal* *Commotion* *Arise* *to* *God*, *on* *the* *Word* *being* *expressed* *of* *mourning* *or* *fasting* *so* *much* *as* *an* *idea* *of* *the* *unexpressible* *Grief* *that* *reign'd* *there*, *when* *this* *Glorious* *Son*

its full Lustre thro' into the Shades of Death,
to light the Wretched World no more. And
therefore all we can do, is to wish it only in
vainous Wish. It only add our earnest pray-
ers & wish, That God by his Infinite Mercy would
Support this poor Country & Blessings, under a
weighty affliction, to be the Preservation, Blessing,
and Comfort of his Sorrowful Kingdom.

Things standing thus, great Preparations
were made for the Queens Publick lying in
State at White-Hall; the Chambers appointed
for the Solemn entertainment, were hung
in Royal Mourning, as also the Gown of the Pal-
lace, over which was placed the *Funeral Effigies*
of Arms very spacious and Magnifi-
cent, and on Tuesday the 10th of February this
Some of Royal Mourning was ordered, and ad-
mittance given to all degrees of people, who
locked in Chanda, as Spectators, where the
Mourners were decently placed in order, the
Rooms being illuminated with Wax-Tapers,
placed in Silver-Candlesticks, on Stands, and
Lanterns of Silver hung round them, the Queens
Crown, Globe, & Scepter, being placed in or-
der on the Coffin Richly Adorned, *Mourners*
standing at the Head & Feet, and in this man-
ner &c. it was exposed till the 14th of March,
the day appointed for the *Funeral Solemnity*,
when about 10 o'clock proceedings began in the
most Solemn manner, the way to the Abbey
being Barred, Railed in, and Covered with
Mourning, all the Officers and Servants of the
Court

[illegible]

